
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>





3 3433 00697395 6





not over

cut?



FIELD-MARSHAL
ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. &c.
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, 1820-1852.

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1891.

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJOR WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
RIFLE BRIGADE.

LONDON:
R. H. PORTER, 18, PRINCES ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE
—
1892.



• FIELD-MARSHAL

• DUKE OF WELLINGTON

• "FEL-IN-CHIEF" 1840-1842

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1891.

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJOR WILLOUGHBY VERNER.
RIFLE BRIGADE.

LONDON:
R. H. PORTER, 18, PRINCES ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE.

—
1892.





GENERAL SIR A. J. LAWRENCE. K. C. B. & c.
COLONEL-COMMANDANT, 1ST BATTALION.
1884 - 1892.

THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE

1881

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the
 New York Chronicle Office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.
 Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1879, under
 Post Office No. 369, at New York, New York, under
 special authority of Post Office Department, and
 authorized to mail at special rate of postage provided
 for in Act of October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of
 October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of October 3, 1879.
 Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided
 for in Act of October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of
 October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of October 3, 1879.
 Published by The New York Chronicle Company, No. 100
 Broadway, New York.
 Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1879, under
 Post Office No. 369, at New York, New York, under
 special authority of Post Office Department, and
 authorized to mail at special rate of postage provided
 for in Act of October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of
 October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of October 3, 1879.
 Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided
 for in Act of October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of
 October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of October 3, 1879.
 Published by The New York Chronicle Company, No. 100
 Broadway, New York.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. of the N. Y. A. S. C.
Treas. of the N. Y. A. S. C.
Henderson, Messrs. Co. & Co.

Those Members marked thus * form the Executive

SENATOR GRAY, LAURENCE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED - 1917

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

Patron :

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President :

LIEUT.-GENERAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
AND STRATHEARN, K.G., &c.

Vice-Presidents :

General *Lord* Alexander G. RUSSELL, *C.B.*

Lieut.-General F. R. ELRINGTON, *C.B.*

Members (30).

Past Riflemen.

Colonel H. B. H. Blundell.
Colonel G. E. Boyle.
Major-General E. Manning-
ham Buller.
Major-General Godfrey Clerk,
C.B.
Colonel *Lord* Edward Pelham
Clinton.*
Colonel *Hon.* W. Colville.
Lieut.-General *Sir* Martin
Dillon, *K.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*
Col. *Hon.* C. Edwardes.*
Lieut.-General *Sir* Julius Glyn,
K.C.B.
Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn.
Colonel W. R. Lascelles.
Lt.-Colonel A. Montgomery.*
Colonel C. W. Robinson, *C.B.*
Colonel C. G. Slade.*
Colonel L. V. Swaine, *C.B.*,
C.M.G.

Present Riflemen.

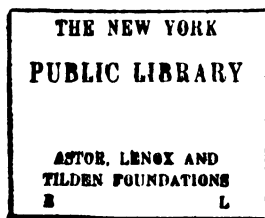
Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Hillyard,
1st Bn.
Major *Hon.* E. Noel, 1st Bn.
Captain G. Cockburn, 1st Bn.
Lieut.-Colonel C. H. St. Paul,
2nd Bn.
Captain A. Hood, 2nd Bn.
Captain. F. E. Lawrence,
2nd Bn.
Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Brown-
rigg, 3rd Bn.
Capt. *Lord* Bingham, 3rd Bn.
Lieut. F. E. S. Adair, 3rd Bn.
Lieut.-Colonel L. R. Stopford
Sackville, 4th Bn.
Captain *Hon.* C. Fortescue,
4th Bn.
Lieut. H. G. Majendie, 4th Bn.
Captain W. Pigott, Rifle Depôt.
Captain C. à Court,* Staff.
Major W. Verner,* Staff.

Hon. Sec. and Editor : Major W. VERNER.

Treasurer : J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq.

Bankers : Messrs. COX & Co.

Those Members marked thus * form the Executive Committee.





GENERAL SIR A. MACDONELL. K.C.B. &c.
COLONEL-COMMANDANT, 2ND BATTALION.
1886 - 1891.

REGIMENTAL CALENDAR, 1892.

LIST OF PAST REFEREND ON THE

LIST OF OFFICERS AT VICTORIA

DECEMBER, APRIL, 1892.

REGIMENTAL STATE FOR JANUARY

LIST OF PRESENT REFEREND ON THE

(1) General and Personal

Adjutants of Major and V.

LIST OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

THE ROYAL BRIGADE CHARTER

1st Battalion

2nd Battalion

3rd Battalion

4th Battalion

Depôt

MUSICAL

1st Battalion

2nd Battalion

3rd Battalion

4th Battalion

Depôt

ROLL OF REFERENDS WHO HAVE BEEN

DECEMBER, APRIL, 1892.

ROLL OF REFERENDS WHO HAVE BEEN

REGIMENTAL SCHEDULED OFFICERS

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A WARRANTED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

THE REGIMENTAL OFFICERS

THE REGIMENTAL OFFICERS

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

A SCHEDULED OFFICER IN THE REGIMENT

LIBRARY OF THE
MAGDONELL & CO.
COMMERCIAL, 11 B. ST. N.
NEW YORK 1931

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REGIMENTAL CALENDAR, 1892	1
LIST OF PAST RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST	26
ROLL OF OFFICERS AT PRESENT SERVING WITH BATTALIONS AND AT THE DEPÔT, APRIL, 1892	27
REGIMENTAL STATE FOR JANUARY 1ST, 1892	32
LIST OF PRESENT RIFLEMEN WHO ARE EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED (1) General and Personal Staff; (2) On Special Service; (3) Adjutants of Militia and Volunteers; (4) Quartermasters of Militia	33
LIST OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES	35
THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1891 :—	
1st Battalion	47
2nd Battalion	54
3rd Battalion	58
4th Battalion	61
Depôt	66
MUSKETRY :—	
1st Battalion	70
2nd Battalion	73
3rd Battalion	76
4th Battalion	78
Depôt	84
ROL OF RIFLEMEN WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED THE SILVER MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD	86
ROLL OF RIFLEMEN'S SONS SERVING IN THE REGIMENT	87
REGIMENTAL SHOOTING BADGES	89
A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN THE RIFLE BRIGADE	90
A WATERLOO LETTER FROM A PRIVATE RIFLEMAN	92
THE REGIMENTAL DINNER	96
THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1890	100
A PRIVATE RIFLEMAN'S MEDAL WITH 14 CLASPS	103
SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF MR. WILLIAM MILLER	103
BILLY THE BUGLER'S <i>Reveille</i>	107
SPORTS AND PASTIMES :—	
REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACE, 1891... ..	110
REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACE, 1892... ..	111
RACING	115
POLO :—	
1st Battalion	116
2nd Battalion	118
3rd Battalion	120

SPORTS AND PASTIMES—*Continued* :—

PAGE

CRICKET :—

1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
2nd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
3rd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
4th Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Regimental Match v. King's Royal Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128

FOOTBALL :—

1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
2nd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
3rd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
4th Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131

GOLF :—

3rd Battalion	132
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

ATHLETICS :—

1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
2nd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
3rd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
4th Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR :—

1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
2nd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
3rd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
4th Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
"General Dundas"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
The "Mounted Rifleman's" Song	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Christmas Dinners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159

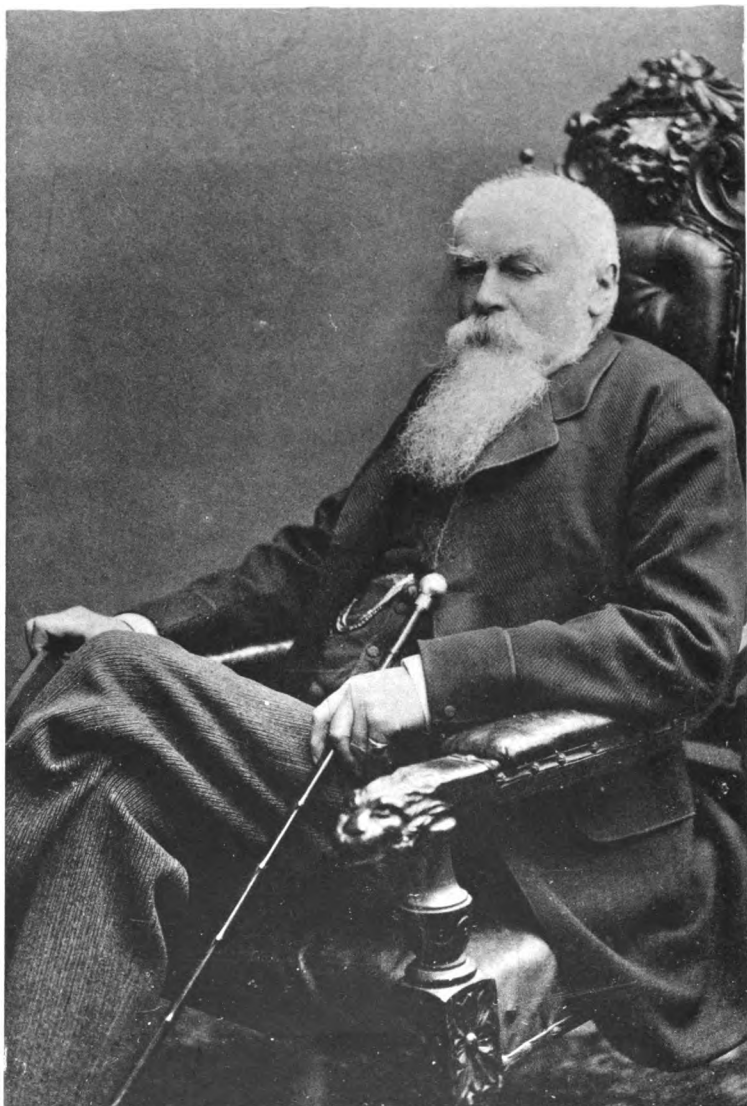
THE RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR, 1892

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR, 1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
RANIKHET IN 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
NATAL IN 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
BUFFALO SHOOTING IN CENTRAL INDIA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
A TRIP INTO THIBET	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
A JOURNEY TO THE PINDARI GLACIER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
GIBRALTAR IN 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
MEMOIR OF GENERAL WHICHCOTE, C.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
OBITUARY NOTICES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210

PREFACE BY THE COMMITTEE.

IN issuing the second number of the Rifle Brigade Chronicle, the Committee feel it incumbent on them to lay stress on the necessity of all supporters paying in their annual subscription of five shillings *early in the year*, to Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing Cross. Unless this is clearly understood and carried out, it will be impossible to continue the publication of the Chronicle. There are at present about 200 subscribers, and the Committee regret to state that unless the amount of the annual subscription be raised (which is not desirable), this number is insufficient to permit of the Chronicle being carried on as an Annual. The Committee feel compelled, therefore, to make an earnest appeal for further support, since they believe that the continuance of the Chronicle in its present form is desired by a very large majority of those who have served, or are now serving, in the corps. The Committee tender their hearty thanks to the Riflemen past and present who have contributed towards the present number, and they wish to express their sense of the services rendered by Major Willoughby Verner as Editor, the whole of the work having fallen upon his shoulders.

Wakeman Hill
Sept 1, 1852



SIR WILLIAM H. COPE, BART.
THE HISTORIAN OF THE REGIMENT
BORN, 1811. DIED, 1892.

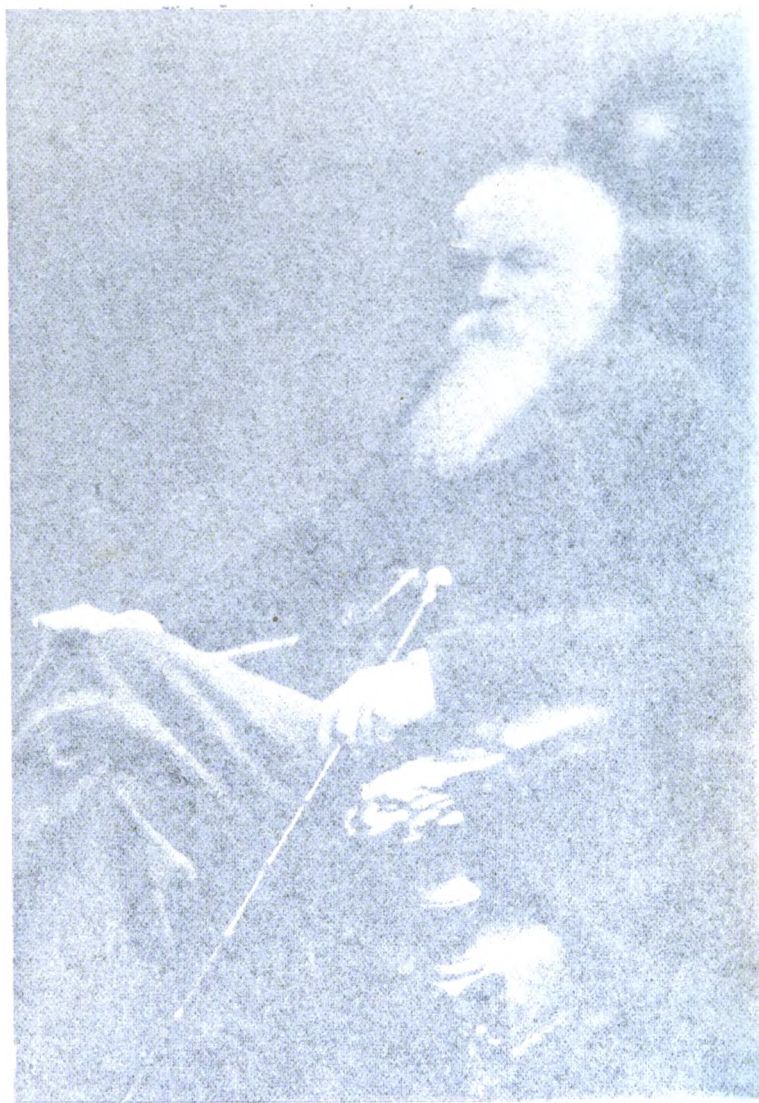
THE NEW YORK

1911.

ERRATA.

Page 89, line 7, for badge *of* the pouch--read: badge on the pouch.

Page 176, line 24, for "The *Square*"--read "The *Square*."



SIR WILLIAM H. COOPERS
THE HISTORIAN OF THE REGIMENT
BORN 1811. DIED, 1882.

ERRATA.

Page 89, line 7, for badge *or* the pouch—read badge on the pouch.

Page 116, line 21, for “The *Suave*”—read “The Snare.”

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR
FOR 1892.

JANUARY.

1 F	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before New Orleans, 1815. 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle, 1874.
2 S	3rd Bn. engaged at Shubkudder, 1864 (Mohmund Expedition), Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle, 1874.
3 S	1st Bn. at Action of Cacabelos (Retreat of Corunna), 1809; Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shoots General Colbert and his orderly.
4 M	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 1st Bn. lost a few men. Troopship <i>Megara</i> on fire, 1852, with 1st Bn. on board. 2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny, 1857), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
5 Tu	Retreat of Corunna, 1809. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
6 W	2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, 1860.
7 Th	1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape, 1852 (2nd Kaffir War). 3rd Bn. engaged near Allahabad, 1857.
8 F	1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of Ciudad Rodrigo), 1812, 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans, 1815; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 24 R. wdd.
9 S	1st Bn. at Siege of Badajoz, 1812.
10 S	1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of Corunna, 1809. 1st Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from Cape, 1854.
11 M	2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment, 1819. 1st Bn. engaged near Kei River, 1847 (1st Kaffir War): Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
12 Tu	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
13 W	4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat at Merxem. French driven into Antwerp, 1814.
14 Th	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 1st Bn. engaged.
15 F	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Ramgunge (Indian Mutiny), 1858.
16 S	3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Maldonado, near Monte Video, 1807; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. Battle of CORUNNA, 1809; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 2 officers and 131 Riflemen killed.)

JANUARY.

17 S	Order issued for the formation of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," at Horsham Barracks, 1800. Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of Abu Klea, Soudan, 1885.
18 M	6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
19 TU	Storming of CIUDAD RODRIGO, 1812; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of El Gubat, Soudan, 1885.
20 W	Sortie from Monte Video repulsed, 1807; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21 TH	2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England, 1809.
22 F	Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN, 1862.
23 S	4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. <i>Malabar</i> , having made good damages caused by collision off C. Trafalgar on 19th, 1890.
24 S	Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1810-1812.)
25 M	4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar, 1879.
26 TU	Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps marched to Bhurtpore, 1859.
27 W	4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, Burmah, 1889.
28 TH	4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition), 1879.
29 F	105th day of Siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
30 S	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga, 1858.
31 S	2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee, 1874; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

1 M	4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Donk, Holland, 1814; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo, 1809.
2 TU	4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of Merxem, 1814; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 W	3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of MONTE VIDEO, 1807; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee, 1874.
4 TH	Sortie from Antwerp repelled, 1814 (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 2nd Bn. engaged at Ordahsu, Ashantee, 1874; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
5 F	2nd Bn. at Coomassie, 1874.
6 S	2nd Bn. left Coomassie, 1874.
7 S	French sortie from Antwerp repulsed, 1814 (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
8 M	Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition, 1879.
9 TU	2nd Bn. engaged at Sidha Ghat, Indian Mutiny, 1859.
10 W	3rd Bn. at surrender of Fort Boyer, Mobile Expedition, 1815.
11 TH	1st Bn. at skirmish on the Fish River (1st Kaffir War), 1847.
12 F	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain, 1810.
13 S	2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching, 1860.
14 S	Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn., 1867. 4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
15 M	General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1820.
16 T	The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled "The Rifle Brigade," 1816.

FEBRUARY.

17 W	Regiment crossed the Nive; commencement of Campaign of 1814.
18 TH	2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras, 1811.
19 F	F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Sir David Dundas, 1820. Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea, 1855.
20 S	1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth, 1806.
21 S	2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked, 1874.
22 M	2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta, 1826.
23 TU	2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea, 1854.
24 W	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras, 1811. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at Villeneuve, 1814. Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn., 1855.
25 TH	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. (Cadoux and Jenkins's) arrived at Tarifa, 1810. 4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition, 1879.
26 F	Passage of the Gave du Pau, 2nd and 3rd Bns., 1814.
27 S	1st Bn. at skirmish at Barba del Puerco, 1810. Battle of Orthez, 1814; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28 S	Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on the <i>St. George</i> (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen, 1801.
29 M	Detachment from 29th Foot ordered from Dover to Horsham to join the "Experimental Corps" of British Riflemen, then forming; halt at Rye, 1800.

MARCH.

1	TU	2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas, 1811.
2	W	1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu, 1843.
3	TH	3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer, 1811.
4	F	Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil, 1811. 4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (Burmah, 1889).
5	S	Battle of BAROSSA, 1811 ; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present ; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6	S	Massena retreated from Santarem, 1811 ; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow, 1858.
7	M	Pursuit of Massena, 1811 ; Riflemen mounted behind British Dragoons. Fighting at Lucknow, 1858 ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8	TU	French dislodged from Paialvo, 1811, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9	W	Pursuit of Massena, 1811 ; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow, 1858 ; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10	TH	Pursuit of Massena, 1811. Fighting at Lucknow, 1858.
11	F	1st Bn. engaged at Pombal, 1811. 2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow, 1858 ; Capt. Thynne, Lieut. Cooper and 2 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded.
12	S	Combat of the REDINHA, 1811 ; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13	S	Battle of Mandora, Egypt, 1801. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the " Experimental Corps " at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14	M	Action near Casal Nova, 1811 ; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strobe killed (no return of Riflemen).
15	TU	Combat at Fonze de Aronce, 1811 ; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
16	W	2nd Bn. engaged at Supree, Indian Mutiny, 1859.

MARCH.

17 TH	2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast, 1874.
18 F	1st Bn. at skirmish at Ponte de Marcella, 1811.
19 S	Combat at Barba del Puerco, 1810; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. Sortie from Badajoz repelled, 1812.
20 S	Action of TARBES, 1814, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
21 M	2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea, 1855. Battle of Alexandria, 1801; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged.
22 TU	1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen, 1812.
23 W	Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed 1855. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow, 1858.
24 TH	4th Bn. Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi, 1881.
25 F	5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend, 1815 (Waterloo Campaign).
26 S	1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of Fort Picurina, Badajoz, 1812; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27 S	3rd Bn. drove the French from Tournefeulle, 1814; a few R. wdd,
28 M	1st Bn. drove the French from Freixadas, 1811; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
29 TU	French driven from Guarda, 1811.
30 W	1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai, 1815. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, 1852 (2nd Kaffir War).
31 TH	Siege of Badajoz, 1811; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged

APRIL.

1 F	First parade of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN" at Horsham Barracks, 1800. "Service" and "Reserve" Companies amalgamated, 1850. 3rd Bn. formed a second time at Haslar, 1855, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 S	Battle of COPENHAGEN, 1801. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 S	Action near Sabugal, 1811; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present; Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 M	5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War, 1815. 4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition; returned to Jellalabad, 1879. 4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned. (Burmah, 1889).
5 TU	Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny, 1858; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd and 3rd Bns., Major Ross in command.
6 W	Storming of BADAJOZ, 1812; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 TH	4th Bn. Phunkan Column started. (Burmah, 1889).
8 F	3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden, 1808. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipolli, 1854.
9 S	Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced 1855; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 S	Battle of TOULOUSE, 1814; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 M	Regiment left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid, 1812.
12 TU	2nd Bn. at skirmish at Akouma, Indian Mutiny, 1859.
13 W	2nd Bn. engaged at Baree, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
14 TH	Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah, 1859.
15 F	4th Bn. at Safed Sung, 1879.
16 S	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult, 1814.

APRIL.

17 S	Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died 1863. 1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders, 1856.
18 M	Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1863, <i>vice</i> Lord Seaton.
19 T _U	1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium, 1815.
20 W	Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium, 1815. Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol, 1855.
21 T _H	2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli, 1854.
22 F	Russians driven from the rifle-pits, Sebastopol, 1855. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the V.C. for gallantry on this occasion.
23 S	1st Bn. defend the Bridge of Marialva, 1811; French repulsed.
24 S	The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted, 1855.
25 M	2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the Gogra Jungle, 1859.
26 T _U	2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore, 1859.
27 W	6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend, 1815 (Waterloo Campaign).
28 T _H	Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies, 1825.
29 F	1st Bn. engaged in attack on Mundel's Krantz (2nd Kaffir War), 1852, 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
30 S	2nd Bn. marched out of Lucknow in pursuit of Mutineers, 1858.

MAY.

1 S	H.R.H. Prince Arthur born, 1850. Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn., 1871.
2 M	3rd Bn. at combat at Fuentes d'Onor, 1811; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 Tu	199th day of Siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
4 W	The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen, 1809. 4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier, 1881.
5 Th	Battle of FUENTES D'ONOR, 1811; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 F	The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, 1805, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7 S	The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover, 1843.
8 S	2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli, 1854.
9 M	2nd Bn. engaged near Nuggur, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
10 Tu	4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, Waziriland, 1881.
11 W	Sortie from Badajoz, 1811. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal, 1812. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Nuggur, 1858.
12 Th	Skirmish near Espeja, 1811; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 F	6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels, 1815.
14 S	1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos., 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels, 1815.
15 S	Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest, 1800.
16 M	1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "service" and 4 "depôt," 1852.

MAY.

17	TU	1st Bn. engaged near the Waterkloof (2nd Kaffir War), 1852.
18	W	2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.), 1854.
19	TH	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia, 1874.
20	F	3 Cos, 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden, 1808.
21	S	All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters of 1813, and marched into Spain.
22	S	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1808. Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Gowlowlee, 1858.
23	M	Camel Corps engaged at Calpee, 1858.
24	TU	Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava, 1856.
25	W	1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1809; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan, 1854.
26	TH	Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna, 1858.
27	F	Regiment reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon, 1812.
28	S	1st Bn. engaged at Ingilby's Farm (2nd Kaffir War), 1852.
29	S	2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna, 1854. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1880.
30	M	4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, 1815.
31	TU	2nd Bn. encamped at Varna, 1854.

JUNE.

1 W	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny, 1860 (formed 5th April, 1858).
2 TH	5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition, landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover, 1815 (remaining 2 at Brussels). 4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi, 1881.
3 F	2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia, 1837. 2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England, 1852.
4 S	1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. <i>Apollo</i> , for England, at termination of Crimean War, 1856.
5 S	2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla, 1854.
6 M	Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign", 1854.
7 TU	3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked French camp at St. Pedro, near Monte Video, 1807; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. Attack and capture of the Quarries, Sebastopol, 1855.
8 W	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1808. 2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War, 1856.
9 TH	Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn., 1854.
10 F	2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier, 1815.
11 S	1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French, 1813.
12 S	1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the Hormuza, 1813.
13 M	3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America, 1806. 2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of Nawabgunge, 1858; one off. and 15 R. wdd.
14 TU	5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (<i>vide</i> 13th) at Monte Video, 1807, after having been 11 months on board ship.
15 W	All three Bns. crossed the Ebro, 1813.
16 TH	Action of QUATRE BRAS, 1815; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 17 F | 2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked, 1815. |
| 18 S | 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain), 1813; 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 1815 —6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. Attack on the REDAN, 1855 ; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 38 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd. |
| 19 S | All three Battalions advanced on Paris, 1815. |
| 20 M | Short rifles issued to 4th Bn., 1858. |
| 21 Tu | Battle of VITTORIA, 1813 . All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the <i>first</i> French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded. |
| 22 W | Napoleon I. abdicated, 1815. Allies marching on Paris. |
| 23 Th | Pursuit after Vittoria. 1st Bn. at skirmish at Echarrri-Aranaz, 1813; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. |
| 24 F | Pursuit of French. 1st Bn. engaged near La Cuenca, 1813, and captured the <i>last</i> gun of the French army. |
| 25 S | 252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol, 1855. |
| 26 S | 1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the V.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Ouninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War. |
| 27 M | 2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, 1859, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles. |
| 28 Tu | 5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon, 1807. |
| 29 W | Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad, 1858. |
| 30 Th | March on Paris, 1815. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly. |

JULY.

1 F	2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow, 1859. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
2 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked French at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 1807; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1st Bn. engaged at Rueda, Spain, 1812.
3 S	The 1st Bns., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "The Light Brigade," under Major-General Craufurd, 1809. Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol, 1855.
4 M	2 Cos. 1 Bn. sharply engaged near Buenos Ayres, 1807; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva, 1810.
5 TU	Attack on BUENOS AYRES, 1807; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
6 W	Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain, 1811. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
7 TH	British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo, 1815. The first man to enter was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The first corps to enter was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1st Bn. engaged at Cazarca, Spain, 1813. 1st Bn. engaged at Fuller's Hoek, 2nd Kaffir War, 1852.
8 F	3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England, 1814. 1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof, 1852.
9 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark, 1807. 1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris, 1815.
10 S	Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend, 1815.
11 M	2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, 1856.
12 TU	5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video, 1807. 3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris, 1815.
13 W	5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen, 1807. 1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England, 1814. 1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea, 1854.
14 TH	Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon, 1811.
15 F	1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of Santa Barbara, 1813.
16 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland), 1807.

JULY.

17	S	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon, 1812.
18	M	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War, 1814.
19	TU	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the Guareña, 1812.
20	W	8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland, 1809 (Walcheren Expedition).
21	TH	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca, 1812.
22	F	Battle of SALAMANCA, 1812. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23	S	Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca, 1812; Regiment engaged near the Tormes River. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn., 1809.
24	S	Combat of the Coa, 1810; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the Waterkloof, 1852.
25	M	1st Bn. divided into 6 "service" and 4 "depôt" Cos., 1825.
26	TU	5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America, 1806.
27	W	The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset, 1809.
28	TH	The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of TALAVERA; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged, 1809.
29	F	The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 50 miles in 25 hours. 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French, 1810.
30	S	2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition, 1809), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The first Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31	S	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near Flushing; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded, 1809.

AUGUST.

1 M	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal, 1808. 8 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at South Beveland and Walcheren, 1809. 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Bridge of Janci, Spain, 1813.
2 TU	1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Echalar, Spain, 1813. F.M. Sir E. Blakeney. Col.-in-Chief, died, 1868.
3 W	2nd Bn. engaged near Flushing, 1809. F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1868. H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 1868.
4 TH	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India, 1857 (Mutiny).
5 F	Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up, 1885 (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
6 S	1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople, 1854.
7 S	2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny, 1857).
8 M	5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England, 1807.
9 TU	Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland, 1809.
10 W	Siege of Flushing, 1809.
11 TH	Flushing surrendered, 1809; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12 F	1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Chatham, on return from 1st Kaffir War, 1850.
13 S	Regiment entered Madrid, 1812.
14 S	302nd day of siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
15 M	Capitulation of Walcheren, 1809. 2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos, 1809; first affair in the Peninsular campaign; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd.
16 TU	5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, 1807.

AUGUST.

17 W	Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside Copenhagen, 1807; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. Battle of ROLEIA, 1808; 2nd Bn. loses 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
18 TH	4th Bn. first parade with Martini-Henry rifles, 1877.
19 F	2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, 1808, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
20 S	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Nassregunge, 1858.
21 S	Battle of VIMIERO, 1808; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 87 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1st Bn. embarked for India, 1880.
22 M	2nd Bn. engaged at Sultanpore, on the Goomtee, 1858.
23 TU	4th Bn. landed at Malta, 1858.
24 W	2nd Bn. engaged outside Copenhagen, 1807. 2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of San Lucar el Mayor, 1812. Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. each supply 2 officers and 50 men, 1884.
25 TH	EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN, landed at Ferrol, 1800, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. The RIFLE CORPS formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham, 1800. 1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain, 1818. 2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, 1815.
26 F	Action at Ferrol renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1809, from effects of Corunna campaign.
27 S	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at Seville, 1812. Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1865.
28 S	F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1865.
29 M	1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Kioge, Denmark, 1807. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). Action of Boem Platz, 1848; Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
30 TU	2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea, 1854.
31 W	Storming of SAN SEBASTIAN, 1813; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the BRIDGE OF VERA by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded. Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1809.

SEPTEMBER.

1	TH	Party from 2nd Bn. covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol, 1855; Lieut. Cary and 1 Riflemen killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2	F	2nd Bn. formed into 6 "service" and 4 "depôt" companies, 1841.
3	S	2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast, 1874.
4	S	349th day of siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
5	M	2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda, 1841.
6	TU	Brunswick rifle issued, 1809, in place of the Baker rifle.
7	W	1st Bn. landed at Varna, 1854.
8	TH	Final attack on SEBASTOPOL, 1855; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9	F	Sebastopol entered by the Allies, 1855.
10	S	The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11	S	Rebel Boers send in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein, 1848.
12	M	2nd Bn. left Lisbon, <i>en route</i> for Spain, 1812.
13	TU	3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Mandaula. Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn., 1864.
14	W	2nd Bn. landed at Dover from Walcheren Expedition, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks, 1809 (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 2nd Bn. landed at Old Fort, Crimea, 1854.
15	TH	1st Bn. engaged on the Waterkloof, 1852.
16	F	Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico, 1810.

SEPTEMBER.

17 S	First man attested for the 4th Bn., 1857.
18 S	1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at Alcala de las Gazules, 1810. 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, 1814, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 M	2nd Bn. engaged at Bulganak, Crimea, 1854.
20 TU	1st Bn. engaged at Celorico, 1809. Battle of the ALMA, 1854; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 W	All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera, 1813.
22 TH	Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1852.
23 F	Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1852.
24 S	2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck, 1854.
25 S	1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta, 1810. 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea, 1855.
26 M	1st Bn. engaged at Sula, 1810. 2nd Bn. reached Balacava, 1854.
27 TU	Battle of BUSACO, 1810; 1st Bn. engaged. 1st Bn. at skirmish of Aldea de Ponte, 1811.
28 W	1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol, 1854.
29 TH	2nd Bn. marched from Balacava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish, 1854.
30 F	Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 Sept., 1876.

OCTOBER.

1 S	The Glengarry cap first taken into wear, 1869.
2 S	2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, where it remained during the siege, 1854.
3 M	Retreat on Torres Vedras, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal, 1810.
4 T _U	2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes, 1817.
5 W	Ground broken before Sebastopol, 1854.
6 T _H	Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1811.
7 F	Forcing the Pass of VERA, 1813; all three Battalions engaged; Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8 S	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal, 1808. Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at Jamo, Indian Mutiny, 1858. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
9 S	2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia, 1833.
10 M	1st Bn. engaged at Alemquer, 1810. Reached the lines of Torres Vedras at Arriuda.
11 T _U	2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers, 1858.
12 W	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sail from Madeira for New Orleans, 1814.
13 T _H	Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles, 1858.
14 F	Lines of Torres Vedras, 1810. 1st Bn. engaged at Sobral; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove Russians off, 1854.
15 S	Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the grand barracks, 1854.
16 S	2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol, 1854

OCTOBER.

17 M	The Allies opened fire on Sebastopol, 1854.
18 TU	5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, 1805, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 W	Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War, 1847.
20 TH	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Sukreta (Indian Mutiny), 1858.
21 F	4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of Fort Birwah, 1858; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 Officer and 27 Riflemen wdd. 2nd. Bn. at Skirmish of Khoath Khas, 1858.
22 S	4th Bn. sailed for India, 1873.
23 S	2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present, 1818. 2nd Bn. engaged at Khurgurh, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
24 M	Martini-Henry issued to 2nd Bn., 1874.
25 TU	Battle of BALACLAVA, 1854: Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
26 W	1st Bn. entered Bremen, 1805. 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna, 1808. 2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine, 1854.
27 TH	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Mitharden, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
28 F	2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree, 1858.
29 S	2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at Aranjuez, 1812; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles, 1815.
30 S	2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, 1818, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 M	Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreat on Salamanca, 1812.

NOVEMBER.

1 T _U	During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the trenches, 1854.
2 W	Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn., 1857.
3 T _H	5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany, 1806.
4 F	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sent to heights above Balaclava, 1854.
5 S	Battle of INKERMAN, 1854; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
6 S	1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders, 1814.
7 M	Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca, 1812; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8 T _U	All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1811.
9 W	2nd Bn. advanced against Fort Amethie, 1858.
10 T _H	Battle of the NIVELLE, 1813; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11 F	Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit, 1858.
12 S	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain, 1808.
13 S	5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen, 1807. 2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast, 1873.
14 M	Great storm at Balaclava, 1854; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15 T _U	Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol, 1855; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.
16 W	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark, 1807.

NOVEMBER.

17 TH	1st Bn. at combat on the Huebra near San Munoz, 1812. 2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar, 1874.
18 F	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid, 1812; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 S	Pursuit of Massena, 1810; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 S	Gallant Exploit at the OVENS, SEBASTOPOL, 1854; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
21 M	4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid, 1878.
22 TU	Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn., 1874.
23 W	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at Arcangues, 1813; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 TH	2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar, 1874.
25 F	All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign of 1812.
26 S	1st Bn. at occupation of Bremen, 1805. 2nd Bn. in action before Cawnpore, 1857. 2nd Bn. engaged at Hydergurb, 1858.
27 S	2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the Gwalior Contingent. 3 Cos. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement. 1857.
28 M	Action at CAWNPORE, 1857; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 4th Bn. left Peshawar for Afghanistan, 1878.
29 TU	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at Cawnpore, 1857; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 4th Bn., 1st party started on Jowaki expedition, 1877.
30 W	Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the regiment, 1839, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifles.

DECEMBER.

1	TH	3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore, 1857. 2nd Bn. engaged on the Raptee, 1858.
2	F	Second parallel before Sebastopol opened, 1854; 1st Bn. picquet drove off Russians at the Ovens; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3	S	3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais, 1815. 3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomria, 1858.
4	S	4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
5	M	5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn., 1861. 3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore, 1857.
6	TU	Final battle of Cawnpore, 1857; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. engaged at Byram Ghât, 1858. 3rd Bn. engaged at Futtehpore, 1858.
7	W	4th Bn. arrived in the Bori Valley, 1877.
8	TH	4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
9	F	Passage of the Nive, 1813: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged; 1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland, 1814.
10	S	Battle of the Nive, 1813; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11	S	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Shahgurh, 1858. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra, 1858.
12	M	Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back, 1854.
13	TU	Skirmish at Bassussari, near the Nive, 1813. 4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (Burmah), 1888.
14	W	Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1861. 4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burmah, 1888).
15	TH	Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1861.
16	F	3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced, 1858 (Trans-Gogra Campaign).

DECEMBER.

17 S	4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and march on Bergen-op-zoom, 1814.
18 S	Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
19 M	1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy, 1815.
20 TU	The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiero) at Sahagun, 1808. 1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded, 1810. 1st Bn. at action of Berea, S. Africa, 1852.
21 W	Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed, 1854.
22 TH	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at NEW ORLEANS, 1814; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 F	Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn., 1871.
24 S	4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
25 S	The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "95th," 1802. Retreat of Corunna commenced, 1808; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 3rd Bn. disbanded, 1818. 3rd Bn. engaged at Putarah, 1857.
26	2nd Bn. engaged at Castro Pipa, 1808. 2nd Bn. engaged at Churdah, 1858; captured 5 guns.
27 TU	2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Medjidia, 1857; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
28 W	Retreat of Corunna, 1808; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at Benavente. 3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans, 1814; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd. 2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Etawah, 1857.
29 TH	2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Etawah, 1857.
30 F	4th Bn. arrived at Bori Pass, Jowaki; forced it next day, 1877.
31 S	Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded, 1810. 1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river, 1846. 2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee, 1858.

LIST OF "PAST" RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Field-marshal *H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.*

General *Sir John Ross, G.C.B.*, Commanding Troops, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Lieut.-General *E. Newdigate Newdegate, C.B.*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda.

Lieut.-General *Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.*

Major-General *E. H. Clive*, Governor and Commandant, Royal Military College.

Major-General *H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B.*, Commanding Infantry Brigade, Gibraltar.

Major-General *Godfrey Clerk, C.B.*, Commanding Belfast District.

Major-General *A. H. Stephens, C.B.*

Major-General *J. P. Carr Glyn*, Commanding Eastern District, Colchester.

Major-General *W. Arbuthnot, C.B.*

Major-General *C. R. H. Nicholl.*

Colonel *C. W. Robinson, C.B.*, Assistant Military Secretary, Headquarters.

Brigadier-General *A. A. A. Kinloch*, Commanding, Allahabad.

Colonel *L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G.*, Military Attaché, Berlin.

Colonel *C. G. Slade*, Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe.

Colonel *W. R. Lascelles*, Deputy Adjutant General, Ireland.

Colonel *H. C. G. Dugdale*, Commanding Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

Colonel *A. C. F. FitzGeorge*, Private Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Colonel *A. H. S. Montgomery*, Commanding Provisional Battalion, Shorncliffe.

Major *R. Rankin*, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

ROLL OF OFFICERS AT PRESENT SERVING WITH BATTALIONS.

(Corrected up to April 1st.)

1ST BATTALION (BAREILLY).

Lieut.-Colonel.

G. A. Hillyard.

Majors.

Hon. M. Curzon
H. F. G. Forbes

Hon. E. Noel

Captains.

G. Cockburn
C. M. Blackett
A. E. Jenkins

Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn
W. V. Eccles

Lieutenants.

A. H. W. Lowndes
A. D. Stewart
L. F. Green-Wilkinson
C. E. Green
P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant

H. E. Vernon
F. G. Talbot
H. M. Biddulph
R. Alexander

Second Lieutenants.

C. W. C. Knox
L. T. Saunderson
M. C. Le Breton-Simmons

W. H. W. Stewart
S. C. Long
G. C. P. Paget

Adjutant.

L. F. Green-Wilkinson, *Lieut.*

Quartermaster.

L. Hoey, *Hon. Lieut.*

2ND BATTALION (BELFAST).

Lieut.-Colonel.

C. H. St. Paul.

Majors.

J. A. Fergusson

C. H. B. Norcott

Captains.

E. B. Crake

V. A. Couper

J. Sherston, *D.S.O.*

A. Fuller-Acland-Hood

Hon. W. Coke

H. C. Petre

Lieutenants.

H. A. N. Fyers

S. F. Saunderson

T. B. Ramsay

A. V. J. Cowell

F. A. Irby

G. H. Thesiger

Hon. L. W. O'Brien

R. B. Stephens

Second Lieutenants.

H. L. Blundell

H. D. Ross

*Adjutant.*T. B. Ramsay, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*F. Stone, *Hon. Lieut.*

3RD BATTALION (JULLUNDUR).

Lieut.-Colonel.

H. S. Brownrigg.

Majors.

Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, *Colonel.* F. S. W. Raikes
W. R. Kenyon-Slaney

Captains.

<i>Lord</i> Bingham	H. L. Rokeby
W. E. Lascelles	E. M. Woodhouse

Lieutenants.

F. E. S. Adair	D. E. B. Patton-Bethune
C. F. Pinney	R. G. T. Baker Carr
<i>Hon.</i> C. E. Walsh	S. Mills.
J. M. S. Steuart	

Second Lieutenants.

G. P. Tharp	H. P. E. Paget
R. Tryon	<i>Hon.</i> C. H. C. Henniker-Major

*Adjutant.**Lord* Bingham, *Captain.**Quartermaster.*John Adkins, *Hon. Lieut.*

4TH BATTALION (PARKHURST).

Lieut.-Colonel.

L. R. Stopford Sackville

*Majors.*F. Howard, *brevet Lieut.-Colonel* F. C. Howard*Captains.*

C. T. E. Metcalfe

Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury*Hon.* H. C. Hardinge*Hon.* C. G. Fortescue

L. L. Nicol

A. V. Jenner, *D.S.O.**Lieutenants.*

M. W. De la P. Beresford

W. G. Bentinck

Hon. H. Yarde-Buller

C. E. Radclyffe

W. N. Congreve

C. R. Staveley

E. A. F. Dawson

J. H. D. Savile

H. G. Majendie

Second Lieutenants.

A. W. de B. S. Foljambe

G. M. N. Harman

E. Lascelles

*Adjutant.*H. G. Majendie, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*H. Hone, *Hon. Lieut.*

DEPÔT (WINCHESTER).

Colonel.

H. C. Dugdale.

Major.

R. J. Maude (4th Battn.)

Captains.

Hon. Denis Lawless (2nd Battn.)

T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, *D.S.O.* (3rd Battn.)

W. F. Parker (1st Battn.)

Lieutenants.

Lord Edward Manners (4th Battn.)

Hon. W. D. Cairns (3rd Battn.)

A. S. E. Annesley (2nd Battn.)

Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham (1st Battn.)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January, 1892.

	Station.	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Totals.
1st Battalion ...	Bareilly ...	29	2	42	40	14	831	958
2nd " ...	Belfast ...	24	2	36	39	13	566	680
3rd " ...	Mian Mir	20	1	44	38	16	826	945
4th " ...	Devonport ...	24	2	38	40	16	471	591
Depôt ...	Winchester...	8	—	21	20	4	511	564
Seconded ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Totals ...	—	125	7	181	177	63	3,205	3,758

Or a grand total of 3,758 all ranks.

LIST OF PRESENT RIFLEMEN WHO ARE EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(Corrected up to April 1st.)

(1.) GENERAL AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieut.-General *H.R.H. A. W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.*, Commanding the Southern District.

Name.	Staff Appointment.	Address.
Major and Colonel R. B. Lane	A.D.C. to <i>H.R.H.</i> the Commander- in-Chief	4, Savile Row, W.
Major H. J. Fer- gusson	Assist.-Mil. Sec. and A.D.C. to Gen. <i>Sir</i> John Ross	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Major W. Verner	D.A.A. Genl. for In- struction, South- Eastern District	94, Cheriton Road, Folkestone.
Capt. F. S. Thornton	D.A.A. Genl., Natal	Pietermaritzburg, S. Africa.
Capt. C. à Court	Staff Captain, Intel- ligence Division, Headquarters	16, Hobart Place, S.W.
Capt. A. E. W. Colville	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Curragh.
Capt. and Bt.-Major <i>Sir</i> B. C. A. Frere, <i>Bart., D.S.O</i>	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn	Colchester.
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> C. C. Winn	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. H. R. L. Newdi- gate.	Gibraltar.
Capt. J. S. Cowans	Attached, Adjutant- General's Office, Head Quarters	34, Hogarth Road, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Capt. A. G. Fer- guson	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. <i>Lord</i> W. Seymour	Dover.
Capt. R. J. Strachey	A.D.C. to Gen. <i>Sir</i> H. W. Norman.	Brisbane, Queens- land.
Lieut. H. H. Wilson	Student at Staff College	Grove End, Bag- shot.

(2.) ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Captain F. E. Lawrence, Mashonaland Frontier Delimitation Commission, South Africa.

Lieut. L. R. S. Arthur, 2nd in Command of Troops, Zanzibar.

(3.) ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
Major H. P. Burn.	14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) R. Vol.	The Cherry Orchard, Old Charlton.
Major J. F. Wegg-Prosser.	21st Middlesex R. Vol.	87, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.
Capt. C. A. Lamb.	20th Middlesex (Artists') R. Vol.	Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C.
Capt. G. F. Leslie.	19th Middlesex R. Vol.	Chenies Street, Bedford Square, W.
Capt. A. G. Nixon.	Westmeath Militia.	Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Capt. H.F.M. Wilson.	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia.	Victoria Park Square.
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> A.C.E. Somerset.	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia.	19, Lowndes Street, W.
Capt. H. P. King-Salter.	24th Middlesex R. Vol.	2, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Capt. W.G. Pigott.	3rd Vol. Battalion Essex Regiment.	Fairfield, Woodford Wells.

(4.) QUARTERMASTERS OF MILITIA.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
C. Clark, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>	Westmeath Militia.	Mullingar.
W. Wadham, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia.	Victoria Park Square
E. Teed, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia.	Dalston.

LIST OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

CORRECTIONS FOR 1893.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1893, it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

War Services.

<i>Hon.</i> J. Abercromby, 21, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.	
Col. B. F. Alexander, Swifts, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal and clasp).
Alfred Ames, Esq., Junior United Service Club, W.	
Frederick Ames, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. H. L. Anstruther, <i>M.P.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Ex- pedition</i> , 1882, (medal and clasp, bronze star).
Maj.-Gen. W. Arbuthnot, <i>C.B.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal).
B. F. Astley, Esq., 36, Belgrave Square, S.W., and Chequer's Court, Tring	<i>South Africa</i> , 1881. <i>Sou- dan</i> , 1885 (medal and clasp, bronze star, <i>C.B.</i>).
Col. F. H. Atherley, Landguard Manor Shanklin, Isle of Wight	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. G. L. Austin, The Precincts, Canter- bury	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. V. S. Bagot, 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
Major Walter Francis Balfour, Fernie Castle, Couper, Fife, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Viscount Baring, 4, Hamilton Place, Picca- dilly, and Stratton Park, Hants	
Viscount Barrington, Carlton Club	
Lt.-Col. Lionel H. Bathurst, Manor Farm, Edenbridge, Kent	

War Services.

Sir Henry Wrixon-Becher, *Bart.*, Ballygiblin,
Mallow, Co. Cork

Lord Bennet, 104B, Mount Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. *Sir* E. Blackett, *Bart.*, Corbridge,
Northumberland

Major C. F. Blackett, 49, Nerothal, Wies-
baden

Lt.-Gen. *Sir* Seymour Blane, *Bart.*, 34, Duke
Street, S.W.

Col. H. B. H. Blundell, 10, Stratton Street,
W.

Surg.-Gen. Robert Bowen, Banwell Abbey,
Somerset

Col. Gerald E. Boyle, 48, Queen's Gate Ter-
race, S.W.

Gen. W. H. Bradford, United Service Club

Surg.-Col. A. F. Bradshaw, *C.B.*

Col. Thomas Harvey Bramston, Travellers'
Club, Pall Mall, W.

Lt.-Col. C. R. Prideaux-Brune, Prideaux
Place, Padstow, Cornwall

Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Arthurs', St.
James Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. E. M. Buller, Brocton Lodge,
Stafford

Col. C. T. Bunbury, Cotswold House, Christ-
church Road, Winchester

Major E. C. Burnell, Winkburn Hall, South-
well

Hon. Willoughby Burrell, 2, Wilton Crescent,
Belgrave Square, S.W.

Capt. Arthur C. Campbell, Naval and Mili-
tary Club

Lt.-Col. *Hon.* H. W. Campbell, 44, Charles
Street, Berkeley Square, W.

W. Sidney Campbell, Esq., Mount Street,
Grosvenor Square, W.

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol; wounded (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp) *Nile Expedition*, 1885 (medal and clasp, bronze star).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal), *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, (medal and 3 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour and Turkish medal). Shipwrecked in H.M.S. Birkenhead, 26th February, 1852.

Crimea Alma (medal and clasp and Turkish Medal) *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9, (medal and clasp). *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891.

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal and Knight of Leg. of Honour).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir Wars of 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Legion of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).

War Services.

Col. L. F. B. Cary, Dinder, Wells, Somerset
George Caulfield, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick

Crimea (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

F. W. M. Chalmers, Esq., Farrance, Bickley, Kent

Lt.-Col. E. Chamberlin, 60, Jermyn Street, W.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Gen. Lord Chelmsford, *G.C.B.*, United Service Club

Crimea, Sebastopol, (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). *Abyssinia* (medal). *Kaffir and Zulu Wars*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, 21, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Lord Clanmorris, Creg Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway

Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, *C.B.*, Commanding, Belfast

Indian Mutiny (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Col. J. Clerk, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)

Capt. A. W. Clifton, Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire

Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, 81, Eccleston Square, W.

Earl of Clonmell, Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Hon. Arthur Cole, Eccles Hall, Attlebro'

Col. Hon. W. J. Colville, 47, Chester Square, S.W.

Crimea, Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Medjidie).

R. E. Compton, Esq., 23, Porchester Gardens, Bayswater

Marquis of Conyngham, Slane Castle, Co. Meath

Sir A. P. Paston-Cooper, *Bart.*, Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead

Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony Cope, *Bart.*, Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

D. S. A. Cosby, Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County

Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp Coulson

Col. Cragg, Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent

Crimea, Sebastopol, (medal and clasp, Turkish medal) *Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal) *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, St. James's Club, Piccadilly

- Major *Sir William Cuninghame, Bart., V.C.*,
Kirkbride, Maybole, N.B.
- Col. G. A. Curzon, Hollywood, Boscombe,
Hants
- Col. W. H. Deedes, *D.S.O.*, Hoath, Canter-
bury
- Lt.-Gen. *Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.*,
United Service Club
- Viscount Dillon*, Ditchley, Charlbury, Ox-
fordshire
- Capt. E. Palmer Douglas, Cavers, Hawick,
N.B.
- Capt. Alfred Manners Drummond, 54, Fitz-
John's Avenue, Hampstead
- Capt. Algernon H. Drummond, Maltman's
Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks
- Capt. Cecil G. A. Drummond, Copthorne,
Fawley, Southampton
- W. Percy Drummond, Esq., Sherborne
House, Warwick
- Hugh H. W. Drummond, Esq., 7, Ovington
Square, S.W.
- Col. H. C. G. Dugdale, Commanding Rifle
Depôt, Deane House, Winchester
- Lord Dunalley*, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary
- E. W. Dunn, Esq., Inglewood, Hungerford
- H. Dutton, Esq., Hinton House, Alresford
- C. W. Earle, Esq., Woodlands, Cobham,
Surrey, and 4, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- Capt. W. H. Eccles, 30, Clifton Gardens,
Folkestone
- Col. *Hon. C. E. Edwardes*, 3, Norfolk Street,
Park Lane, W.
- Lt.-Col. Alfred Egerton, 30, James Street,
Buckingham Gate, S.W.
- Major G. M. L. Egerton, Alvanley Hall,
Doncaster
- Lt.-Col. R. Egerton, 2, Carlisle Place,
Victoria Street, S.W.
- Gen. F. R. Elrington, *C.B.*, Vernon Hill,
Bishop's Waltham
- War Services.
- Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava-
Inkerman, Sebastopol
capture of Rifle Pits
(*V.C.*, medal and 4
clasps, Medjidie, Turkish
medal).
- Indian Mutiny*, Camel
Corps, 1857-8 (medal and
2 clasps).
- Burma*, wounded (medal
and clasp and *D.S.O.*)
- Punjab*, 1848-9 (medal). *N.*
W. Frontier, 1850 (medal
and clasp). *Indian*
Mutiny, severely wound-
ed (medal and clasp).
China War, 1860 (medal
and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia*
(medal and *C.B.*).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and
clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Kaffir War*, 1851-2 (medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal
and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol, assault
on Redan, 8th Sept.
wounded, (medal and
clasp and Turkish medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal
and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and
clasp).
- N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4
(medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Knight of Legion
of Honour, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal).

War Services.

Earl of Enniskillen, Florence Court, Enniskillen

Earl of Euston, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Col. H. Eyre, *C.B.*, *M.P.*, Rampton Manor, Lincoln

Col. Fitzroy W. Fremantle

Major FitzHerbert, Somersal Herbert, Derby
Colonel A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.

Sir Maurice FitzGerald, *Bart.*, 75, South Audley Street, W.

Surg.-Gen. J. D. Scott Fogo

Capt. R. Ford, Naval and Military Club, W.

Capt. Edmund Fortescue

Capt. J. T. Lane Fox, Hope Hall, Tadcaster

Lt.-Col. E. J. Fryer, 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

Lt.-Gen. *Sir* W. A. Fyers, *K.C.B.*, 19, Onslow Gardens, S.W.

Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, *Bart.*, Thirkbey Park, Thirsk

Viscount Glentworth, Dromore Castle, Pallas, Kerry

Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding Eastern District, Colchester

Gen. *Sir* Julius Glyn, *K.C.B.*, Sherborne, Dorset

Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr Glyn, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Major Bloomfield Gough, 9th Lancers, Dundalk

Sir R. H. Graham, *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire

Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 18th June, severely wounded (medal and clasp, Turkish and Sardinian medals). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879.

Afghanistan, 1841-2. *Crimea*, Alma, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept. medal and 2 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1848. *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, *C.B.*)

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, bronze star).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)

War Services.

Lt.-Col. Wilmot Grant, 18, Bruton Street, W.
Col. A. Green, Royal Hospital, Chelsea

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Hon. Algernon Grosvenor, 35, Park Street, London, S.W.

Montague John Guest, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.

Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, *M.P.*, Carlton Club

W. O. Hammond, Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury

Lt.-Col. W. W. Hammond, Army and Navy Club

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Burma* (clasp).

Col. H. Hardinge, Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hants

Kafir Wars, 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal). *Boer War*, 1848. *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Hon. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.

Lt.-Col. E. C. Hartopp, Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom

Lt.-Col. H. Harvey, Upton Lodge, Slough

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N.W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp)

Lt.-Col. A. Harington

Sir William P. Heathcote, *Bart.*, Hursley Park, Winchester

C. F. Henshaw, Esq., 90, St. George's Square, S.W.

Sir Thomas Hesketh, *Bart.*, Easton Neston, Towcester

Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill, Army and Navy Club

Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Major *Hon.* C. D. Home, Woodcroft, St. Boswell's

Hon. A. Hood, 33, Coleherne Road, S.W.

Major A. R. Hopwood, The Cottage, Ollerton, Newark

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal and clasp).

Lt.-Col. C. F. Hulse, Goldwell, Newbury, Berks

War Services.

Lt.-Col. C. W. Hume, 13, Eaton Place, Brighton	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal clasp).
Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles Hunter, <i>Bart.</i> , Mortimer Hill, Berks	
Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
<i>Sir</i> George Jenkinson, <i>Bart.</i> , 7, Bryanston, Square, W.	
Capt. J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Lord Keane, Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford	
Major F. Kingscote, Furbo, Co. Galway	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded, right arm amputated (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
Nigel F. Kingscote, Esq., 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps), (with 60th F.).
Brig.-Gen. A. A. A. Kinloch, Allahabad, India	
General John A. V. Kirkland	
Capt. W. Knight, Bilting, Wye, Kent.	
Major John S. Knox, <i>V.C.</i> , Governor of H.M. Prison, Kirkdale, Liverpool	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June, left arm amputated (<i>V.C.</i> , medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal and French military medal).
Lt.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, Travellers' Club, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Col. W. R. Lascelles, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Hospital, Dublin	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 medal and 2 clasps).
Major <i>Hon.</i> Edward Lawless, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	<i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Charles Legge, Longstone Lodge, Bakewell	<i>Soudan Expedition</i> (medal and clasp, bronze star).
<i>Hon. and Rev.</i> George Legge, Woodsome Lodge, Weybridge	<i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
<i>Sir</i> W. Lethbridge, <i>Bart.</i> , Sandhill Park, Taunton	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
<i>Earl of</i> Limerick, St. Margaret's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Lt.-Col. H. Gore Lindsay, Glasnevin House, Dublin	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal), <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol medal and 3 clasps and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).

War Services.

Lt.-Col. Walter J. Lindsay, Elmthorpe,
Cowley, Oxon

Earl of Lucan, 32, Portland Place, W.

Col. H. A. F. Luttrell, *C.B.*, Badgeworth
Court, Somerset

Capt. H. C. F. Luttrell, Dunster Castle,
Dunster, Somerset

Capt. A. F. Luttrell, Court House, East
Quantoxhead, Somerset

Major T. A. Maberley, Mytton, Cuckfield

Hugh Guion Macdonell, Esq., *C.B.*, British
Minister, Copenhagen

Major-Gen. Henry J. Maclean, Halesend,
Cradley Malvern

Lt.-Col. J. B. Mansel, Smedmore, Corfe
Castle

Capt. F. Markham, Morland, Penrith

Capt. James Markland, Carisbrooke Castle,
Isle of Wight

Hon. H. Marsham, Junior Carlton Club

Capt. *Sir* J. R. D. McGregor, *Bart.*, 29,
Sloane Gardens, S.W.

H. N. Middleton, Esq., The Bank, Newcastle-
on-Tyne

Lieut.-Col. H. A. St. John Mildmay, 109, St.
George's Road, S.W.

Capt. W. P. St. John Mildmay, Wales House,
Queen's Camel, Bath

Capt. Hugh Mitchell, 6, Douro Place, Victoria
Road, W.

Lieut.-Gen. *Hon.* R. Monck, 84, Chester
Square, W.

Lt.-Col. Arthur Montgomery, Commanding
Provisional Battn., Shorncliffe

Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Penwortham,
Preston, Lancs.

J. E. K. Morley, Esq., 10, Chapel Street,
Belgrave Square

Capt. *Hon.* F. C. Morgan, *M.P.*, Ruperra
Castle, Newport, Monmouth

Lord Muncaster, 5, Carlton Gardens, Lon-
don, S.W. ; and Muncaster Castle,
Ravenglass, Cumberland

Crimea, Alma, Balacava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps, *C.B.*,
Knight of Legion of
Honour, Medjidie and
Turkish medal).

Ashantee (medal). *Jowaki*
Expedition (medal and
clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal).

Ashantee (medal).

Jowaki Expedition (medal
and clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-80 (medal and 2
clasps, bronze star).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish medal)
N.W. Frontier, 1863-4
(medal).
Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal)

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Balacava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps and
Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp and Turkish
medal).

War Services.

Sir Thomas Munro, *Bart.*, Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire

C. T. Murdoch, Esq., *M.P.*, 76, Eccleston Square

Major C. E. Musgrave, 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.

Col. Hercules Walker-Mylne, 34, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.

Lt.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, *C.B.*, Bermuda

Major-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B.*, Gibraltar

John Cole Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend, S. Wales

Major-Gen. C. R. H. Nicholl, Palazzo Giuciardini, Via S. Spirito 12, Florence

Sir A. Palmer, *Bart.*, Wanlip Hall, Leicester

Hon. Cecil T. Parker, 89, Elizabeth Street, S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester

Col. T. R. Parr, 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.

Capt. T. Peacocke, Efford Park, Lymington
C. L. Pearson, Esq., Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire

Hon. Alan J. Pennington, Ragdale Hall, Leicester

Major-Gen. Lewis Percival, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, W.

Lt.-Col. R. J. Heber-Percy, Hodnet Hall, Shrewsbury

Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby, Brooks's Club, St. James's

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar

Surge-Gen. J. B. C. Reade, *C.B.*, Army Medical Department, 18, Victoria Street, Westminster

Lord Ribblesdale, 18, Manchester Square, W.

Major J. S. Richer, 30, Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*)

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*)

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Burma* (clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1883-4 (medal and clasp).

War Services.

Lt.-Col. A. D. Rickman, Thornhill House,
Kingston Lisle, Wantage

Col. C. W. Robinson, C.B., 10, Hyde Park
Gate, S.W.

Earl of Roden, Tullymore Park, Castle-
wellan, Co. Down

Gen. *Sir John Ross*, G.C.B., Halifax, N.S.

Gen. *Lord Alexander Russell*, C.B., Ew-
hurst Park, Basingstoke

A. G. Russell, Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke

Capt. Leonard G. Russell, Ewhurst Park,
Basingstoke

Lord Ruthven, Barnclinth, Hamilton, N.B.

R. N. Rycroft, Esq., Eastanton, Andover

Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell Scott, Abbotts-
ford, Melrose, N.B.

Surg.-Gen. J. E. Scott, 30, Burlington Road,
Dublin

A. F. Macmillan-Scott, Esq., Pinnacle Hill,
Kelso, N.B.

Alfred Seymour, Esq., Castle Hill Avenue,
Folkestone

Col. Frederick H. A. Seymour, Brooks's

Lt.-Col. L. R. Seymour, Brockham Park,
Betchworth, Surrey

Earl of Shannon, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork

Major C. D. Sherston, Evercreech, Bath

Capt. Maxwell Sherston, 18th Hussars

Major *Hon. Philip Sidney*, Ingleby Manor,
Middlesbro', Yorkshire

Sir John Barrington Simeon, Bart., Swains-
ton, Newport, Isle of Wight

Col. C. G. Slade, Commandant, School of
Musketry, Hythe

Rev. Richard Snowden Smith, 13, Norfolk
Terrace, Brighton

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4
(medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp). *Zulu War* (medal
and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps, Tur-
kish medal, Knight of
Legion of Honour, and
Medjidie).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal). *Indian
Mutiny*, commanded
Camel Corps (medal and
2 clasps, C.B.) *N. W.
Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal
and clasp). *Perak Expe-
dition* (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1878-9
(medal and 2 clasps,
bronze star, K.C.B.)

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Crimea, Sebastopol, as-
sault on Redan (medal
and clasp, Sardinian and
Turkish medals, Meilji-
die).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). *N. W. Frontier*,
1863-4 (medal and clasp.)

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal
and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma,
Inkerman, Balaclava,
Sebastopol (medal and 4
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp),
severely wounded.

Nile Expedition, 1884-5
(medal and 2 clasps,
bronze star). *Burma*
(medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

War Services.

- Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy Smyth, Guards' Club
 Major-Gen. F. E. Sotheby, Ecton, Northampton
- Capt. Richard Spicer, 3, Chesham Place, London, W.
- Col. F. Stephen, *C.B.*, Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.
- Major-Gen. A. H. Stephens, *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Major-Gen. R. E. Stewart, *C.B.*, 9, Wilbury Road, West Brighton
- Capt. H. V. Wingfield Stratford, St. Vincent's, West Malling
- Col. Harington Stuart, Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.
- Col. L. V. Swaine, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Military Attaché, Berlin
- Capt. W. G. Swinhoe, 63, Finborough Road, South Kensington
- Lt.-Col. M. B. Wilbraham-Taylor, The Bourne Cottage, Farnham
- Lt.-Col. R. F. Meysey-Thompson, Nunthorpe Court, York
- E. K. B. Tighe, Esq., Grenadier Guards, Guards' Club
- Lord Torphichen, Calder House, Midlothian
- Arthur Tottenham, Esq., Glenfarne, Co. Leitrim
- Capt. R. Tryon, The Lodge, Oakham
- Major R. C. Turnor, 1st Life Guards
- Christopher Hatton Turnor, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham
- Lt.-Col. Tufnell-Tyrell, Boreham House, Chelmsford
- Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, *Bart.*, Stanley Hall, Bridgenorth, Salop
- Capt. H. S. Vandeleur, 40, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- Lt.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur, Hyde Street, Winchester
- Capt. P. A. Vans Agnew, Barnbarroch, Whauphill, N.B.
- Crimea*, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp.)
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp.)
- Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
- Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, Medjidie, *C.B.*) *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Burmah*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Burmah*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal).

War Services.

Lt.-Col. G. H. Lloyd Verney, Hinde House,
Hinde Street, W.

Robert Vyner, Esq., Fairfield, York

Capt. Henry Spencer Waddington, Caven-
ham Hall, Soham

Lt.-Col. H. Walpole, 27, St. Leonard's
Terrace, S.W.

Capt. Victor N. Ward, The Cottage, Ayot St.
Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts

Major-Gen. A. F. Warren, C.B., 12, Cal-
verley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells

Mark U. Weyland, Esq., Wood Eaton,
Oxford

Capt. H. L. Wickham, Wootton Hall,
Henley-in-Arden

Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Rode
Hall, Congleton, Cheshire

Surg.-Major Julius Wiles, Hitchin, Herts

Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., M.P., Chad-
desdon Hall, Derby

Lt.-Col. J. F. N. Winterscale, Hillcliffe,
Buckleigh, Westward Ho

Col. H. Wood, 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich

Lord Wynford, 12, Grosvenor Square, W.

Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham Young

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Turkish medal,
and Medjidie). *Indian
Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp, C.B.)

Syrian Campaign, 1840-1,
(medal). *Crimea*, Alma,
Balacava, Inkerman, Se-
bastopol (medal and 4
clasps, Knt. of Leg. of
Honor, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal); (with
7th Royal Fusiliers).

Crimea, Sebastopol, as-
saults on Redan, 18th
June and 8th Sept.
(medal and clasp, Turkish
medal). *China War*, 1860
(medal and 2 clasps).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp).

Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal
and clasp). *Crimea*, Se-
bastopol (medal and
clasp, Turkish medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal
and clasp, and V.C.)

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). *N. W. Frontier*,
1864 (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1879 (medal).
Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal). *China War*,
1860 (medal and 2 clasps).

1ST BATTALION RECORD, 1891.

THE opening of the year 1891 found the 1st Battalion concentrated at Bareilly, with the exception of a small detachment under Lieut. W. F. Parker, left to occupy the barracks at Ranikhet.

The usual Imperial parade took place on New Year's Day, and on the same evening the serjeants of the Battalion gave a very successful dance in their mess.

It was intended to hold a small camp of exercise, or "District Concentration" at Bareilly during the month of January, but the departure of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Ghurkhas, now the 39th Gurwalis, for Burma, and the late arrival of the 1st Battalion Hants. Regiment from that country, greatly reduced the force available, and the operations were confined to ordinary brigade drills and field-days in and around cantonments. Only once did the troops move out any distance, when the Battalion formed part of a force under the personal command of the brigadier-general, which made a night march and advanced in line across country to surprise the enemy's camp.

After this march the Battalion went into camp near the great jail, occupying mountain service tents for the first time, and on two successive days defended a position against the other force. During the night there was a truce and the Battalion had a good camp fire with the usual songs. On the second day the defending force was commanded by Major Hon. M. Curzon, and in the afternoon the Battalion marched back to cantonments.

The Commander-in-chief in India visited Bareilly from the 11th to the 13th January, and held a review of all the troops in the station on the 12th, and also inspected the Institutions of the Battalion. His Excellency and staff dined with the officers when he was received by a guard of honour under Capt. G. Cockburn, and the approach to the mess was lined by Riflemen carrying torches.

A combined sketch of all the country was executed by the officers during this month.

On the 27th, Brigade Field Firing was carried out against a position which had been prepared under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Hillyard. In the middle was a large casemate, in which the men employed, remained under shelter throughout both the infantry and artillery fire. One feature of the day was an attack upon troops on the defensive, the enemy being represented by rows of screens, &c., raised and lowered in succession. The troops engaged were, besides the Battalion, 22nd Field Battery, the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 11th Bengal Infantry, 27th Panjab Infantry, and 1st Battalion 3rd Ghurkhas. The camp broke up early in February.

On the 21st January Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse left for the Depôt with a party of time-expired men, and on the 30th, 2nd Lieut. Hon. V. Bootle Wilbraham left for home on sick leave.

A portion of the Battalion moved under canvas on the 30th January and the remainder on the 21st February, to make room for 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, one wing of which, with headquarters, arrived from Burma on the 5th and the other wing on the 25th February.

On the night of the 26th February the census was taken throughout India. Bareilly cantonments were found to hold a population of 8,000, and the city, 121,000.

The Battalion at this time suffered a great loss by the death of Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Cox, from smallpox, which proved fatal after only a few days' illness, on the 3rd March.

Sergeant Cox had joined the Rifle Brigade in '76, was color-sergeant of F Company from '81 to '86, and orderly room clerk, from '86 to the time of his death. In the year '83 to '84 he was the best shot in the Bombay Presidency, and he was three times winner of the annual prize given by the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, for an essay on a military subject, by non-commissioned officers. He was a most excellent N.C.O. and was liked and respected by all ranks.

At the end of February, Capt. T. Wilkinson's time as adjutant having expired, he left for England on leave, and handed over his duties to Lieut. L. Green-Wilkinson who was gazetted with date 4th February, 1891.

The Battalion left Bareilly by wings on the 2nd and 4th March, and proceeded by rail to Kathgodam 60 miles at the foot of the hills, whence they marched to Ranikhet, distant 50 miles, in 5 marches. After the first halt, owing to the smallness of the camping grounds, only two companies moved at a time, Head-Quarters accompanying the first party.

The last party arrived on the 11th March. The nights on the march were cold, with frost and some snow, and after arrival we had two days of almost continuous snow and rain accompanied by high wind.

Capt. W. F. Parker having been posted to the Battalion on promotion, *vice* Major Sir Bartle Frere, took command of B Company on arrival of the Battalion at Ranikhet.

On the 31st March the Musketry Shield was handed over on parade by the commanding officer to "D," Capt. C. M. Blackett's Company.

On the 11th April a draft of 123 N.C.O.'s and men arrived from England under Lieut. H. L. Rokeby, returning from a tour of duty at the depôt, and on the 17th 2nd Lieut. M. C. LeBreton-Simmons joined on appointment.

The annual Battalion sports came off on the 10th and 11th April.

The annual inspection was made by Brig.-Gen. Sir R. Low, K.C.B., between the 11th and 16th May.

Major Forbes went on leave in July and marched up the Sutlej Valley to Chinese Tibet. 2nd Lieut. Biddulph went on the 15th June for two months' leave and succeeded in penetrating across the frontier into Tibet from the Milam Valley.

On the 1st August, Lieut. A. D. Stewart succeeded Lieut. A. H. W. Lowndes as military accounts officer.

The Regimental Birth-day was celebrated on the 25th August by sports, in spite of the wet weather then prevailing.

The Ranikhet "week" came off at the end of September and beginning of October. The sergeants of the Battalion gave a successful dance in their mess on the 23rd. The officers gave a dance in the Club House on the 29th, and a gymkhana was held on the 2nd October.

A gymnastic competition took place on the 14th September, and on the 10th October, the instructors gave an entertainment in the theatre.

The local meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association took place during October.

Lieut. C. E. Green returned from leave on the 16th October, having hurried up from Bombay on account of his brother 2nd Lieut. R. M. Green, who was dangerously ill, and who died on the 11th November from enteric fever.

The Battalion moved down to Bareilly for the cold weather at the end of October.

D Company, Capt. C. M. Blackett, made up to 150 men, remained at Ranikhet for the winter.

While the headquarters were still at Ranikhet, Major W. W. Hammond left on leave, pending retirement ; and Capt. H. L. Rokeby left to join the 3rd Battalion on promotion.

The Battalion was encamped near the Fort at Bareilly; a tin house from London was put up as a coffee shop and supper room.

2nd Lieuts. Steward and Long joined from England.

Pte. Light injured his spine so severely in diving into the shallow end of a swimming bath, that he died from the effects a few days afterwards.

On December 26th, Capt. Parker left with a party of time-expired men for Deolali Depôt, on his way to England to relieve Capt. Maude for a tour of duty at the Depôt, Winchester.

2nd Lieut. L. G. Paget was posted to the Battalion on December 17th. Half the Battalion under Major Hon. M. Curzon, with Lieuts. Lowndes, Green, Oliphant, Talbot and Biddulph, left for Ganesh Ghat, about 3 miles from Rampur, where a small force from Bareilly of 2 guns, four Companies 11th Bengal Infantry and four Companies of the 1st Battalion are encamped, as there had been some disturbances in the city of Rampur (capital of native State of that name), and it was thought advisable to have troops somewhat handy.

So that with 150 men at Ranikhet, the head-quarters are somewhat weak ; at a pinch one company might be produced.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants and Colour-Sergeants at the commencement of the year were as follows :

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sgt.-Major H. Wilmot
Bandmaster W. D. Peachey

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. G. Handley
Paymaster-Sergt. W. E. Hoggatt
Bugle-Major H. McAllister
Pioneer-Sergt. W. H. Foster
Orderly-Room Sergt. E. Baker

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company,	Colour-Sergt. T. Smith
B ,,	Colour-Sergt. A. Murphy
C ,,	Acting Colour-Sergt. E. Kemp
D ,,	Colour-Sergt. H. Lacey
E ,,	Colour-Sergt. W. Morrish
F ,,	Colour-Sergt. H. Horsman
G ,,	Acting Colour-Sergt. E. McCulloch
I ,,	Colour-Sergt. J. Howard

SIGNALLING.

The Battalion Signallers under Lieut. Green-Wilkinson were inspected in January, 1891, receiving a prize of Rs. 80.

Degree of merit 558.72.

Degree of accuracy "A."

The Battalion Instructor now is 2nd Lieut. C. W. C. Knox.

WAR MEDALS.

There are 262 Warrant Officers, N.C. Officers and Riflemen in possession of War medals.

Sergt. W. Yole has the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, which he gained in Burma.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—

Quartermaster-Sergt. G. Handley

Sergt. E. Wyles

Acting-Corpl. F. Dorrell

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge 470

Two „ „ 154

Three „ „ 15

Five „ „ 1

Total number with Badges 640

DRAFTS, DISCHARGES, AND TRANSFERS.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Total.
Draft received from 2nd Battalion.	1	2		120	123
Discharged or transferred to Reserve.	9	7	2	236	254

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and men re-engaged for 21 years, 59.

Number re-engaged during year 11.

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.

5

2nd Class.

163

3rd Class.

146

During the year 27, 2nd class and 19, 3rd class certificates were obtained.

EQUIPMENT.

Valise, pattern 1872. Received on embarkation for India, 1880.

Arms, Martini-Henry, 1875.

Magazine rifles are to be issued, it is believed, in April, 1892, to the Battalion.

DEATHS.

2nd Lieut. R. M. Green, 11th Nov., Ranikhet.
Quartermaster-Sergt. S. E. Co. 3rd March, Bareilly.
Sergt. C. Butts, "F" Co., 28th May, Ranikhet.
Acting-Corpl. D. Smith, "D" Co., 30th Jan., Bareilly.
Acting-Corpl. G. Blazdell, "A" Co., 12th August, Ranikhet.
Acting-Corpl. J. Powell, "A" Co., 26th Oct., Lucknow.
Pte. G. Hall, "F" Co., 7th Oct., Ranikhet.
Pte. J. Light, "D" Co., 30th Nov., Bareilly.
Pte. Patterson.

2ND BATTALION RECORD, 1891.

On 15th January, a draft of 65 recruits joined headquarters at Belfast, and were distributed between Capt. Hon. W. Coke's (D) Company and Major Norcott's (E) Company. Capt. Hon. D. Lawless was posted to the Dépôt on 16th *vice* Capt. Lamb who had been appointed Adjutant of Volunteers.

On 18th January, a second draft of 75 recruits joined from the Rifle Dépôt, 50 were posted to Capt. Cowans' (B) Company and the remainder to "A" Company.

On 20th February, a draft for the 1st Battalion at Bareilly consisting of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 120 private Riflemen, in charge of Lieut. Rokeby proceeded to Queenstown to embark on H.M.S. *Malabar*.

2nd Lieut. A. S. E. Annesley was promoted to Lieutenant, and posted to the Battalion on March 17th.

On 1st April, Capt. John Sherston having been posted to the Battalion from the Staff was placed in charge of F Company.

The new Regimental Standing Orders were issued to the Battalion on 16th April.

On April 30th, Genl. Sir A. Macdonell, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion, died.

A draft of 20 recruits joined on 1st May from Winchester and were posted to Capt. Crake's Company.

Genl. Lord A. G. Russell was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion *vice* Genl. Macdonell, dated 2nd June, 1891.

On 1st July, the Battalion was inspected by Major-Genl., Wiseman-Clarke, C.B., commanding Belfast District.

The following letter was subsequently received by the Commanding Officer :—

“The Major-General Commanding desires to express to you his satisfaction at the state of the Battalion under your command as evinced at his recent inspection. He considers that your Battalion has reached a very high standard of efficiency, and that this result is due to the evident interest which you and each one of your officers take in the welfare of all ranks under you, and to the loyal and scrupulous manner in which officers, N.C.O.'s and men support you and carry out every detail of a soldier's duty.”

A draft of 41 recruits joined from the Depôt on 3rd July, and were posted to Capt. Fergusson's Company. This makes about 200 recruits received since the commencement of the year.

On 16th December, Colonel Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., was placed on half-pay prior to taking up the appointment of Military Attaché, and was succeeded in the command of the Battalion by Lt. Colonel St. Paul.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants at the commencement of the year were as follows:

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major E. Bull
Bandmaster J. Connor

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. A. White
Sergt.-Instr. of M. Townsend
Bugle-Major Redman
Orderly-Room Sergt. T. Whitehead
Orderly-Room Clerk J. Forder
Sergt.-Master-Tailor C. Good
Band-Sergt. McGarry

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company, Colour-Sergt. Nicholas	
B " " C. Cousens	
C " " Eastwood	
D " " H. Beesley	
E " " Alldridge	
F " " Taylor	
G " " H. May	
H " " R. A. Patterson	

SIGNALLING.

The Signallers of the Battalion were inspected by Colonel Keyser and took fourth place in the Army.

Sergt.-Instructor, Sergt. Goodhew.

Officer in charge of Signallers, 2nd Lieut. G. H. Thesiger.

WAR MEDALS.

In possession of one medal, 19

In possession of two medals, 6

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals:—

Sergt. Nash	Acting-Corpl. Kelly
„ Sullivan	Pte. Green
Acting-Corpl. Williams	„ Sheppard
„ Preston	„ Kilroy
„ Eldridge	

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of			
One Good Conduct Badge	...	147	
Two	" "	...	44
Three	" "	...	10
Four	" "	...	5
Five	" "	...	5
Total number with Badges	...	...	211

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

• Number of N.C.O.'s and men who have re-engaged for 21 years	...	...	...	...	...	33
Number re-engaged during year	...	...	...	...	...	3

NUMBER OF RECRUITS RECEIVED.

From Rifle Depôt	...	...	243
From other sources	...	...	3
Boys	...	...	8
			257

DISCHARGES.

Discharged to pension	...	...	8
Discharged after 12 years	...	...	2
Discharged by purchase	...	...	10
Not likely to be efficient	...	...	2
Incorrigible	...	...	8
Medically unfit	...	...	7
			37

TRANSFERS.

To Army Reserve	...	...	4
To other Corps	...	...	6
To Depôt or Battalion at home	...	...	13
To 1st Battalion (India)	...	...	123
			146

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
6	146	171

DEATHS.

Pte. T. Smith, 11th Sept., Belfast.

Pte. G. Wells, 17th Oct., Belfast.

In District Orders of 11th August the names of Ptes. D. Hannigan and J. Quick, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, were published for courageous conduct at a fire at the Royal Avenue, Belfast, on the 1st August.

The Commissioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary reported that these two Riflemen and a private in the Lancashire Fusiliers were the means of saving the lives of a caretaker and his children by rescuing them from the fourth story of a building in flames.

3rd BATTALION RECORD, 1891.

At the commencement of 1891 the Battalion was in camp at Mian Mir. Very bad weather prevailed the whole time, the camp being virtually under water and the cultivated ground very heavy going on field-days.

On the departure of the Battalion, Genl. Sir Hugh Gough desired Col. Brownrigg to convey his appreciation of the behaviour and smartness of the men and to say that he would write to Sir F. Roberts that in his opinion the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade was one of the first Battalions in India to be selected for active service.

2nd Lieut. Tharp joined on 10th January, on appointment *vice* Capt. Hon. E. Bateman-Hanbury, promoted.

The Battalion left Mian Mir on January 23rd and

returned by march route to Jullundur, arriving there on February 1st. The rest of the drill season was devoted to completing the musketry and military training courses.

Capt. Wegg-Prosser's company won the Musketry Challenge Shield for the second year in succession.

On February 14th, 16th and 17th, the Battalion was inspected by Genl. Sir H. Gough, V.C.

On March 11th, a draft from the 3rd Battalion, under Lieut. Patton-Bethune, arrived from England.

A few days later, Lieut. Bentinck proceeded to England on sick-leave.

On March 30th, D Company, made up to 140 strong, marched to Dharmsala for the hot season, under Lieut. Hon. C. Walsh and 2nd Lieut. Tharp.

Early in April, two detachments of young soldiers and sickly men, 60 under Lieut. Adair, and 50 under 2nd Lieut. Mills, marched to Dalhousie.

On April 11th, 2nd Lieut. Tryon joined on appointment *vice* Lord E. Manners, transferred to the 4th Battalion.

On May 7th, two Companies "E" and "G" under Major Bathurst, were ordered to Amritsar to replace two companies of the Manchester Regiment ordered on active service.

On May 26th Lieut. S. G. C. Cosby died of abscess of the liver.

Capt. Vans-Agnew retired from the service in June, and Capt. Ford in August.

Capt. Lascelles was posted *vice* Capt. Ford.

The summer of 1891 was exceptionally severe and the Battalion lost 14 men between April and July.

Major and Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton returned from leave on 3rd July and took command of the Battalion on the departure of Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg on leave.

Major J. A. Fergusson proceeded to Dharmsala on

July 9th to take over the command of the detachment there.

Quartermaster Adkins joined from the 4th Battalion on July 15th, *vice* Quartermaster Wadham transferred to do duty with the Tower Hamlets Militia.

Shortly afterwards, the Colonel on the Staff commanding the Station proceeded on leave and Col. Lyttelton assumed command.

Major L. H. Bathurst left on September 30th, on retirement from the service.

2nd Lieut. H. P. E. Paget joined, from England, on appointment, on 17th October.

Capt. Rokeby joined on promotion from the 1st Battalion on 12th November.

The Battalion marched for the camp of exercise at Mian Mir on 21st November, and reached Amritsar on the 26th, and the two companies (E. and G.) on detachment then, rejoined head-quarters.

The Battalion arrived at Mian Mir on 28th November and encamped on the Maidan near the ranges, and was placed in the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division.

Col. N. G. Lyttelton was appointed to take command of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division.

Lieut.-Genl. L. Hugh Gough, **V.C.**, was in command of the Camp of Exercise.

A good many N.C.O.'s went home in the trying season 1890-91, and brought about a certain amount of long-wanted promotions.

Colour-Serg. O'Connor went home to the Volunteers and was succeeded by Sergt. W. Smith as Colour-Sergeant of H Company.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants at the commencement of the year were as follows:

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. H. Davies
Bandmaster E. J. Richardson

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. F. Philpott
Paymaster-Sergt. W. H. Davis
Bugle-Major Keene
Pioneer-Sergt. Davis
Orderly-Room Sergt. B. Moody
Sergt.-Master Tailor T. Teskey
Canteen Sergt., Sergt. W. Duff
Mess Sergt., Sergt. G. Wilson

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A	Company,	Colour-Sergt. W. Sherman
B	„	„ G. H. English
C	„	„ F. Barrett
D	„	„ J. Clark
E	„	„ W. Bosworthick
F	„	„ J. C. Duff
G	„	„ A. F. West
H	„	„ W. Smith

RECORD OF THE 4TH BATTALION, 1891.

The Battalion was quartered at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, during the year, until December 11th, when it left for Devonport.

The following drafts of recruits joined during the year:

On March 25th, 45, from the Rifle Dépôt.

On May 1st, 20, from the Rifle Dépôt.

On June 23rd, 10, from the Tower Hamlets Militia.

On July 1st, 45, from the Rifle Dépôt.

On August 15th, 40, ,, ,,

On October 5th, 42, ,, ,,

On November 16th, 120, ,, ,,

Besides the above, a few head-quarter recruits were enlisted.

The following drafts left during the year :—

To 3rd Battalion :

On January 27th, 85 Riflemen.

On November 25th, 123 Riflemen.

To Rifle Dépôt :

On March 20th, 10 Riflemen.

On October 12th, 8 Riflemen.

Time expired, invalided, &c., 152 Riflemen.

The numerous movements of detachments were as follows :

On January 5th, 99 Riflemen under Capt. Hon. H. C. Hardinge and Lieut. Hon. C. G. Fortescue to Marchwood in relief of Capt. L. L. Nicol and Lieut. M. W. Beresford and a similar party, which rejoined head-quarters.

On February 20th, the Queen's Guard of 44 Riflemen, under Major F. C. Howard and Lieut. K. J. Mackenzie, rejoined head-quarters.

On April 26th, 1891, 40 Riflemen proceeded to the Royal Victoria Hospital for duty.

On July 1st, Capt. Hon. C. G. Fortescue with Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller relieved the detachment of 99 Riflemen at Marchwood under Capt. Hon. H. C. Hardinge and Lieut. C. R. Staveley. Capt. Fortescue's detachment rejoined head-quarters again on September 1st, when the R.M.L.I. took over the duties of the place.

On July 16th, the Netley detachment, consisting of 39 N.C.O.'s and men, rejoined head-quarters.

On July 17th, the Queen's Guard at East Cowes was furnished by 44 Riflemen under Capt. H. F. M. Wilson

and Lieut. H. C. Petre. This guard rejoined at Parkhurst on August 25th.

On August 24th, 60 Riflemen under Capt. Hon. E. Bateman-Hanbury proceeded to Portsmouth, and found the Garrison guards there for a day or two, returning on August 28th.

On September 1st, the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, detachment of 40 Riflemen was again found by the Battalion. This detachment rejoined head-quarters at Devonport on December 21st, under Lieut. E. A. F. Dawson.

On September 7th, Major C. H. St. Paul took a detachment of 1 field officer, 2 captains and 3 subalterns with 185 N.C.O.'s and men to Aldershot for Musketry, returning on September 22nd.

Small detachments for machine and great gun drill were also sent to Freshwater and Sandown during the month of October.

Capt. H. P. King-Salter relinquished the adjutancy of the Battalion, and took up that of the 24th Middlesex, (Post Office) Volunteers on March 16th. Lieut. H. G. Majendie was appointed Adjutant in his place on June 27th.

Sergt.-Major J. Adkins was appointed Quartermaster of the 3rd Battalion on May 13th, and Colour-Sergt. J. Tuck, succeeded him as Sergt.-Major.

During the year 2nd Lieuts. A. W. Foljambe, E. Lascelles and G. M. Harman were posted to the Battalion on appointment, and Lieuts. C. R. Staveley and W. G. Bentinck were transferred from the 3rd Battalion.

Lieuts. W. E. Lascelles, H. C. Petre and W. V. Eccles were promoted to Companies in other Battalions.

Colonel G. E. Boyle's period of command expired on December 1st, and Major L. S. Sackville was promoted in his place. Major C. H. St. Paul was promoted to the

rank of Lieut.-Colonel also, and posted to the 2nd Battalion.

On December 11th, the Battalion embarked in H.M.S. *Assistance* for conveyance to Devonport, where they took over quarters in the South Raglan Barracks. They were relieved at Parkhurst by the 3rd Battalion K. R. Rifles. On the departure of the Battalion from the Southern District, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught caused the following order to be published :—

“H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Colonel-in-Chief, desires to express his regret at the departure of the Battalion from the District under his command ; he feels sure that it will maintain the good name which it has always borne. He wishes all ranks success and prosperity.”

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants at the commencement of the year were as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major J. Tuck
Bandmaster W. C. Quinn

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. T. Frost
Orderly-Room Sergt. A. G. Holt
Armourer Sergt. R. C. Taylor
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry F. W. Heggins
Bugle-Major J. Selston
Pioneer Sergt. J. Walters
Sergt.-Cook R. Crudass

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company, Colour-Sergt. J. Wilson		
B " " F. Brown		
C " " W. Hoy		
D " " G. Strudwick		
E " " T. Malone		
F " " G. Cox		
G " " F. Hawksford		
H " " N. Malone		

WAR MEDALS.

2 Warrant Officers, 21 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Buglers, and 64 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more war medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals.

Sergt.-Major J. Tuck
 Band-Sergt. W. C. Quinn
 Quartermaster-Sergt. T. Frost
 Quartermaster-Sergt. A. G. Holt
 Sergt. J. G. Grandy
 Pte. Curtis
 Pte. Owens
 Pte. Plail
 Pte. Scanton

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of

One Good Conduct Badge	59
Two " "	35
Three " "	15
Four " "	2
Five " "	3

Total 114

The above does *not* include Sergeants and Corporals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of recruits received, 330
 Number of men transferred to Reserve, 108
 Number of men discharged, 43
 Number of deaths, 1
 Number of N.C. Officers and men re-engaged, 42
 Number of N.C. Officers and men during the year, 5
 Number of N.C. Officers and men posted to 3rd Bn. 208

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
4	107	74

EQUIPMENT.

Arm, Magazine rifles, '303. Mark I.
 Accoutrements, Slade-Wallace Valise Equipment, 1888.

DEPÔT RECORD, 1891.

The year 1891 at the Depôt has been a very busy one, a larger number of recruits having been passed through the Depôt than for many previous years. The system of training has been practically unaltered since last year.

There have been a good many changes at the Depôt, as will be seen by the "Roll of Officers."

The Rifle shooting has been very successful (*vide* Musketry section) more especially when the small number of old soldiers from which the teams have to be selected, is taken into consideration.

The following is a brief summary of the ages, heights, &c., of the recruits enlisted during the year.

AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.

Ages.				Number.
Under 16 years (boys) ...	...	...	...	1
17 years and under 18 years ...	...	...	...	4
18 " " 19 " "	...	...	...	439
19 " " 20 " "	...	...	...	198
20 " " 21 " "	...	...	...	95
21 " " 22 " "	...	...	...	62
22 " " 23 " "	...	...	...	44
23 " " 24 " "	...	...	...	23
24 " " 25 " "	...	...	...	22
Over 25 years ...				1
				<hr/> 889

HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 5 ft. 4 ins. ...	...	...	127
5 ft. 4 ins. and under 5 ft. 5 ins. ...	...	...	299
5 ft. 5 ins. ,, 5 ft. 6 ins. ...	...	...	292
5 ft. 6 ins. ,, 5 ft. 7 ins. ...	...	...	82
5 ft. 7 ins. and upwards ...	...	...	89
			<hr/> 889

CHEST MEASUREMENTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 33 inches ...	...	...	189
33 ins. and under 34 ins. ...	...	...	422
34 ins. ,, 35 ins. ...	...	...	188
35 ins. and upwards ...	...	...	90
			<hr/> 889

WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 115lb. (8st. 3lb.) ...	...	...	24
115lb. (8st. 3lb.) and under 120lb. (8st. 8lb.) ...	...	...	292
120lb. (8st. 8lb.) ,, 125lb. (8st. 13lb.) ...	...	...	232
125lb. (8st. 13lb.) ,, 130lb. (9st. 4lb.) ...	...	...	176
130lb. (9st. 4lbs.) and upwards ...	...	...	165
			<hr/> 889

STRENGTH OF DEPÔT RIFLE BRIGADE.

		Sergts.	Buglers.	Riflemen.
On Jan. 1st, 1891	... ..	22	4	292
On Dec. 31st, 1891	... ..	21	4	531

INCREASE DURING 1891.

Joined as recruits...	... ..	889
Rejoined from desertion	... ..	4
Transfers from Army Reserve	... ..	2
Transfers from other Corps	... ..	4
From Home Battalions	... ..	52
From Foreign Battalions	... ..	367
		<hr/>
		1318

The 367 men from the foreign Battalions are thus accounted for :—

Invalids, 1st Battalion	... ..	25
„ 3rd „	... ..	13
Time expired men, 1st Battalion		11
„ „ 3rd „	... ..	5
Army Reserve, 1st Battalion	... ..	214
„ „ 3rd „	... ..	88
Prisoners, 1st Battalion	... ..	2
Depôt 1st „	... ..	8
„ 3rd „	... ..	1
		<hr/>
		367

DECREASE DURING 1891.

Discharged	... ..	107
Deserters	... ..	23
Army Reserve	... ..	342
Given up as deserters	... ..	1
Transfers to other Corps	... ..	14
To Auxiliary Forces	... ..	7
To Home Battalions	... ..	586
		<hr/>
		1080

RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depôt 1st Jan., 1891	318
Increase ,, ,, ,,	1318
	<hr/>
Total at Depôt during year ...	1636
Decrease during year 	1080
	<hr/>
Riflemen at Depôt Dec. 31st, 1891	556

MUSKETRY.

1st BATTALION.

RIFLE MATCHES, 1891.

"HONOUR AND GLORY" MATCH, FIRED 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards. In this match the Battalion stood 10th with an average of 87.1 (out of about 145 teams which fired), and was congratulated by the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir F. Roberts. The best score (94) was made by Cr.-Sergt. Morrish.

The team was composed as follows:—

Lieut. and Qr.-Master L. Hoey.
Sergt.-Major Wilmot.
Cr.-Sergt. Morrish.
Cr.-Sergt. Lacey.
Cr.-Sergt. Horsman.
Cr.-Sergt. Finney.
Sergt. Arnand.
Sergt. Hopkins.
Act.-Corp. Cryer.
Bugler Daniels.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The local meeting in connection with the above matches was held at Ranikhet in October, 1891. The following were the chief scores:—

Team Matches.

Inter-Regimental; 200, 500, and 600 yards (team of 8), 649 points. Average 81.12. Best shot, Cr.-Sergt. Morrish, 92 points.

The team qualified to shoot at Meerut.

N.C. Officers; 500 and 600 yards (team of 6), 355 points; Average 59.16. Best shot, Cr.-Sergt, Horsman, 64 points.

The team qualified to shoot at Meerut, and took 6th prize. Rs. 40.

Individual Matches.

13 N.C. officers and private riflemen qualified to shoot at the Central Meeting at Meerut. Only four, however, attended, with but small results.

Battalion matches were held at Bareilly in December, 1891. The following were the chief results :—

Team Matches.

1.—Skirmishing (a squad of 10) between 600 and 200 yards. First prize, "E" Company, 41 points; second prize, "B" Company, 33 points.

2.—Running and Volley Firing (a squad of 10). First prize, "I" Company, 69 points; second prize, "G" Company, 59 points.

3.—Inter-Company (a squad of 10), 7 rounds at 700 yards. First prize, "E" Company, 242 points; second prize, "I" Company, 240 points.

Individual Matches.

1.—At 200 yards (standing). First prize, Pte. Moore, 27 points.

2.—At 500 yards (lying down). First prize, Pte. Mileham, 34 points.

3.—At 800 yards (lying down). First prize, Pte. Carrington, 33 points.

Aggregate.—Open to the first 30 in above matches (500 and 600 yards). First prize, Sergt.-Major Wilmot, 61 points (B.P.R.A. medal).

The officers of the Battalion were very successful at the Shooting Matches of the Rohilkund Volunteers held in Bareilly in January and December, 1891. On both occasions they won the Lloyd-Lindsay (foot) competition, the teams being :—First, Lieuts. Woodhouse,

Lowndes, Stewart, and Green-Wilkinson; Second, Lieuts. Stewart, Green-Wilkinson, Hoey, and Steward. Lieut. A. D. Stewart also won the Revolver Match with a 27 out of a possible 30.

At the same matches in January, Sergt.-Major Wilmot won the Open Individual Competition.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY FOR 1890-91.

Order.	Company.		Fig. of Merit.		Best Shots.	
			Indiv'l Firing.	Field Practice	Names.	Pts.
1	"D"	Capt. C. M. Blackett	153.67	43.56	Cr.-Sergt. Lacey .	241
2	"A"	Capt. G. Cockburn	147.66	45.56	Pte. Clawson .	211
3	"E"	Major H. F. Forbes	146.18	44.48	Cr.-Sergt. Morrish	240
4	"I"	Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Anbyn .	140.76	41.58	Bug. Daniels .	202
5	"F"	Major Hon. E. Noel	139.85	34.78	Cr.-Sergt. Horsman	231
6	"B"	Capt. and Bt. Major Sir B. C. A. Frere	134.18	46.71	Cr.-Sergt. Murphy	203
7	"C"	Capt. F. S. W. Raikes .	133.76	45.71	Sergt. Hopkins .	208
8	"G"	Major W. W. Hammond .	131.28	41.58	Pte. Freeman .	223
		Battalion .	141.19	43.45		

FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
213	224	273	112

Best shot in Battalion, Cr.-Sergt. H. Lacey.

The annual course was fired at Bareilly in good weather, and was a decided improvement on the course of 1889-90, the individual firing being 11 points per man better.

2ND BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1891.

The whole of the Musketry of the Battalion and the training of the recruits was this year carried out at Hollywood, near Belfast. The Companies proceeded there by train, and remained under canvas. The Magazine Rifle was used, and the results obtained by the recruits were satisfactory.

The Battalion figure of merit was $\frac{41.72}{48.78}$

The following is the list of the Companies in order of merit.

1. A—Captain J. Sherston's Company $\frac{41.69}{57.41}$
2. F—Captain A. A. Hood's Company $\frac{42.86}{54.50}$
3. E—Major C. H. B. Norcott's Company $\frac{43.31}{49.12}$
4. C—Major H. J. Fergusson's Company $\frac{42.86}{49.61}$
5. G—Captain J. Cowans' Company $\frac{41.47}{46.49}$
6. B—Captain V. A. Couper's Company $\frac{43.00}{44.99}$
7. D—Captain Hon. W. Coke's Company $\frac{40.18}{44.48}$
8. H—Captain E. B. Crake's Company $\frac{38.92}{43.18}$

FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
33	138	253	87

The Gold medal for the best shot in the Battalion was won by Acting-Corpl. W. H. Smith of G Company.

The best shots of the other companies were:—

A Company,	Pte. T. Roberts,	181
B	„ Colour-Sergt. C. Cousins,	189
C	„ Corpl. J. Bowden,	159
D	„ Bugler J. Caley,	188
E	„ Corpl. J. Andrews,	190
F	„ Pte. W. Adams,	182
H	„ Acting-Corpl. E. Andrews,	167

The Field Firing was not carried out owing to there being no suitable ground.

THE MONTGOMERY (2ND BATTALION) CUP.

This Cup was presented by Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, to be competed for by Companies; the nature of the competition to be decided on annually by Company Commanders.

It was decided that this year the Cup should be awarded to the Company which should make the highest percentage of hits to highest possible score at the 6th day's target practice, *i.e.*, rapid advance volleys from 800 to 700, 700 to 600 yards, 21 rounds. Points likewise being awarded for style of advance, fine discipline, &c.

The winning company was Capt. J. Sherston's (A).

RECRUITS.

During the year the number of recruits trained under Lieuts. Ramsay and Arthur was 209.

Figure of merit $\frac{49.02}{52.89}$

FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
146	55	8

A team of Young Soldiers under Lieut. T. B. Ramsay and Sergt.-Instructor H. Townsend competed for the Young Soldiers' Trophy, presented by the Army Eight Club, and their performance was most satisfactory as

they were second on the list; the victors being found again in the 4th Battalion. It may be noted too that every other team which competed, except one, used the Martini-Henry rifle.

The following composed the team:—

Acting-Corpl. W. H. Smith
Pte. T. Mann
Pte. W. Adams
Pte. W. G. Davis
Pte. F. Hillyer
Pte. H. Hubbard
Pte. D. Moore
Pte. H. Briggs

The following officers and sergeants obtained certificates at the School of Musketry, Hythe, during the year.

Lieut. L. R. Arthur
Lieut. A. G. Ferguson
Lieut. A. S. Annesley
2nd Lieut. R. B. Stephens
2nd Lieut. H. L. Blundell
Sergt. T. Austin
Sergt. H. Clarke
Acting-Sergt. T. Tooke
Sergt. H. Dalton
Sergt. E. Hodder
Sergt. T. Cunningham
Sergt F. Sier
Acting-Sergt. J. West
Acting-Sergt. H. Smith

Sergt. West was the best shot of his Wing with the score of 194.

3RD BATTALION.

The Battalion Figure of Merit for 1890-91 was 143.25, the best company being "A" (Capt. Wegg-Prosser's) with 152.70. The Course had to be somewhat hurried through after the return of the Battalion from camp. The Rifle Club also held their usual monthly competitions, seven in number, for which a large number of members entered. The firing was carried out by classes, marksman competing against marksman, 3rd class shots against 3rd class shots, and so on, which answered very well. In the "Honour and Glory" match, our team shot very fairly with one exception, and obtained the 11th place out of 145 teams with an average of 87, being only 1 behind the 1st Battalion. It was annoying that one of our best shots was detained at Dalhousie, and shot for the team there, making 94 points, while his substitute only put on 76. In the local B.P.R.A. Meeting, our team met with a fair measure of success. In the Inter-Regimental, the Battalion was 11th with 677, in the Volley Firing "A" company was 4th with 175, and "H" company 15th with 157. The N.C.O.'s were 2nd, with the admirable average of 62.16, the highest score being 63, the lowest 61. In the Inter-Company match "A" and "B" were 10th and 12th with 329 and 328. Lieut. Pinney was 2nd in the Revolver Match, with 29 out of 30. In the 200 and 500 yards match, Colour-Sergt. English was 2nd with 64; at 600 yards, Colour-Sergt. Barrett was 9th with 33; at 800 yards, Colour-Sergt. Sherman tried for 1st with a highest possible score; at 500 and 600 yards, Sergt. Pugh, was 8th with 64; at 900 yards, Colour-Sergt. Barrett was 8th with 31; in the aggregate, Pte. Banks and Colour-Sergt. English were 4th and 5th with 240 points each, Sergt. Pugh, 9th with 233, and Colour-Sergt. Sherman

10th with 232, and five others took prizes in this match. Altogether the Battalion carried off prizes amounting to nearly Rs. 800. Colour-Sergt. English alone winning Rs. 146. The shooting at 200 yards standing was not good. The Battalion team did not go to the Central Meeting at Meerut, four of them being Colour-Sergts. and another the Signalling Sergt., who could not be spared from the Camp of Exercise. The other three went, and Pte. Banks was fairly successful, winning Rs. 43. While on the subject of Musketry, it is worthy of record that in 1890, Colour-Sergts. Duff and Barrett were the two first of their batch at the Changla Gali School of Musketry, and in 1891 this excellent example was followed by Colour-Sergts. English and Sherman. Lieut. Walsh also got a 1st class extra certificate in the same course.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1890-91.

				FIGURE OF MERIT.	
				Range Practice.	Field Practice.
A	Capt. Wegg-Prosser ..	..	..	152.70	51.78
B	Major Kenyon-Slaney ..	..	..	139.79	48.60
C	Major Bathurst ..	..	..	142.00	43.87
D	Major Bowles..	..	..	139.91	45.51
E	Capt. Ford ..	..	..	145.81	44.52
F	Major Fergusson ..	..	..	143.66	44.75
G	Capt. Vans Agnew ..	..	..	146.20	45.21
H	Capt. Hornby ..	..	..	134.89	42.54
Battalion total..				143.25	45.86

4TH BATTALION.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT MEETING.

Held at Browndown in June. Open to the Army and Navy. About 18 Riflemen took part in the meeting, of whom 13 were successful.

	Points.
200 yards.—Soldiers and Seamen — Acting-Corp.	
Wallingford	7th 29
Officers—2nd Lieut. Savile	4th 27
Junior United Services — Corp.	
Churcher	3rd 28
Vanishing target — Sergt.-Instructor	
of Musketry Higgins	8th
Moving target—Pte. Wooldridge ...	3rd
Sharpshooting—7 shots standing in	
1 minute—2nd Lieut. Savile ...	4th
Sharpshooting—7 shots kneeling in	
1 minute—2nd Lieut. Savile ...	2nd
500 yards.—Soldiers and Seamen—Pte. Bailey ...	4th 33
" " Acting.-Corporal	
Wallingford...	5th 32
Commissioned and Warrant Officers—	
2nd Lieut. Savile	3rd 34
Junior Army and Navy—Acting-Corp.	
Wallingford	3rd 34
Commissioned Officers—	
Lieut. Yarde Buller } 2nd 31	
2nd Lieut. Savile }	
600 yards—United Services—Acting.-Corp. Walling-	
ford	3rd 33
All comers—Serg.-Instructor of Mus-	
ketry Higgins	1st 33
800 yards—All comers—Acting-Corp. Wallingford	6th 30
Officers aggregate—2nd Lieut. Savile ...	1st 95

BROWNDOWN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Open to officers and men under 3 years man's service. The aggregate of shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, moving, vanishing, and sharp-shooting, and ending with 7 shots at 800 yards—

Winner of medal and £5—Acting-Corp. Wallingford	1st	173
Winner of £4—Corp. Churcher	2nd	172
Winner of £3—2nd Lieut. Savile	3rd	160

SOUTHERN DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP.— Conditions very similar to above, but open to all ranks :—

Acting-Corp. Wallingford	2nd	200
2nd Lieut. Savile	4th	188
Sergt. Instructor of Musketry Higgins ...	5th	183

There were 24 prize-winners in addition to those enumerated above.

The Battalion won over £44 in prizes at the meeting.

THE MONTGOMERY CUP.

The Challenge Cup presented by Lieut.-Colonel Montgomery was again taken by the 4th Battalion with the very good average of 86.87.

YOUNG SOLDIERS MATCH, 1891.

This match, for a Challenge Cup value £70 and money prizes given by the Army Eight Club, is open to teams of 8 young soldiers (*i.e.*, men who have not fired 2 trained soldier's courses) from regiments and battalions and depôts in the United Kingdom. The match was won for the second year by the Battalion by 83 points, the 2nd Battalion being next, out of 38 entries.

	Total.
Bugler Griggs... ..	87
Bugler Gibbs	87
Acting-Corp. Wallingford ...	86
Corp. Churcher	86
2nd Lieut. Steward	82
Bugler Doonan	78
Private Lee	76
Private Breed... ..	73
	<hr/>
	655
	<hr/>

Average of team ... 81.87.

Captain of team, Lieut. Congreve.

Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry, W. F. Higgins.

ARMY SIXTY MEETING, 1891.

At this meeting the sixty best shots in the Army, previously selected by seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards meet to compete for the gold, silver, and bronze medals of the Army Rifle Association. Sixteen are selected to go to Bisley, and out of these eight are chosen to go and represent the Army in the competition for "the United Service Cup."

The Battalion had nine representatives in the sixty, viz., Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde Buller, Lieut. Congreve, 2nd Lieut. Savile, Colour-Sergt. Hawksford, Sergt. Instructor of Musketry Higgins, Sergt. Sherwood, Corp. Churcher, Acting-Corp. Wallingford, and Pte. Bailey, but none were selected to shoot in the Army Eight.

ARMY MEETING, ALDERSHOT, 1891.

This took place at the Ash Ranges Aldershot, in July. An eight of the 4th Battalion competed for the Steward Cup, an Inter-Regimental trophy, but was beaten by the

Rifle Depôt by 17 points, and took second place only. Individually the team was most successful.

	Place.	Points.
200 yards.—Warrant Officers and Sergeants (M. H. rifle, rapid firing)—Sergt. Sherwood	1st	33
Rank and file (M. H. rifle)—Acting-Corp. Wallingford	1st	30
Officers, (carbine)—Lieut. Congreve ...	1st	29
Officers, (.303 rifle, rapid firing)—2nd Lieut. Savile	1st	27
500 yards.—Officers (M. H. rifle)—2nd Lieut. Savile	1st	33
Warrant Officers and Sergeants, Sergt. Inst. of M., Higgins	1st	33

In addition to the above, the Battalion took several minor prizes, winning in all over £35.

BISLEY MEETING, 1891.

The following places were taken by members of the Battalion at the National Rifle Association's Meeting in July :—

	Place.	Points.
200 yards.—The Robin Hood—2nd Lieut. Savile ...	8th	33
600 yards.—The Smokeless Powder—Acting-Corp. Wallingford	1st	34
Winner of gold medal.		

	Place.	Points.
The Carrington — Acting-Corp. Wallingford	7th	33
800 yards.—The Pavilion—2nd Lieut. Savile ...	1st	33

Other prizes to the amount of £54 were won by 2nd Lieut. Savile, Sergt. Higgins and Acting-Corp. Wallingford.

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL MATCHES, 1891.

1.—Battalion Match at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and volleys at 600 yards. Open to teams of 10. Highest possible score, 1150. Won by team of 4th Battalion for the second year in succession by 88 points with a total score of 982:—

	Points.
Sergt. Instructor of Musketry Higgins ...	96
Sergt. Sherwood	94
Acting-Corp. Wallingford	92
2nd Lieut. Savile... ..	92
Colour-Sergt. Hawksford	90
Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller	88
Colour-Sergt. Strudwick... ..	87
Lieut. Congreve	85
Corp. Churcher	84
Pte. Deaves	80
Average	88.80

The 5 volleys at 600 yards at target 6ft. by 6ft. gave 47 hits out of a possible 50, *i.e.*, 94 points out of 100.

3.—Individual Competition at 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Officers (19 entries)—

	Place.	Points.
2nd Lieut. Savile	2nd ...	92
Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller... ..	3rd ...	88
Lieut. Congreve	4th ...	85

N.C.O.'s and men (122 entries)—

Sergt. Instructor of Musketry Higgins	1st ...	96
Winner of Silver Medal.		

	Place.	Points.
Sergt. Sherwood	3rd ...	94
Corp. Wallingford	5th ...	92
Colour-Sergt. Hawksford	6th ...	90

Long range match at 700 and 800 yards. Highest possible,
70—Officers—

	Place.	Points.
2nd Lieut. Savile	1st ...	62
Lieut. Congreve	2nd ...	57

N.C.O.'s and Men—

	Place.	Points.
Corp. Wallingford	1st ...	61
Sergt. Sherwood	3rd ...	59
Sergt. Instructor of Musketry Higgins	4th ...	54

During 1891, the Battalion won £161 in money prizes, one Gold and one Silver Medal and Challenge Cups to the value of £100.

The Shooting Medals presented to the Battalion by Major Hon. M. Curzon were won as follows:—

		Points.	Rifle.
Best shot in the Battalion, Corp. Wallingford, "D"		238	.303
„ of A Company, Pte. Deaves ...	...	217	M.H.
„ B „ Acting-Sergt. Perrett ...	...	196	.303
„ C „ Acting-Sergt. Smitham ...	...	181	.303
2nd best shot of D „ Corp. Churcher ...	...	228	.303
Best shot of E „ Sergt. Slee ...	...	186	.303
„ F „ Sergt. Sherwood ...	...	231	M.H.
„ G „ Col.-Sergt. Hawksford ...	...	218	M.H.
„ H „ Pte. Burke ...	...	203	M.H.

Captain Hon. H. C. Hardinge's Company D, was the best shooting company.

Figure of merit, $\frac{47.81}{54.59}$

The Figure of Merit of the respective companies was as follows:—

A.—Captain L. L. Nicol's Company ...	...	...	42.46
			47.18
B.—Major F. C. Howard's Company ...	...	...	39.74
			50.61
C.—Captain H. F. M. Wilson's Company ...	...	...	42.05
			45.47
D.—Captain Hon. H. C. Hardinge's Company...	...	...	47.81
			54.59
E.—Captain C. T. E. Metcalfe's Company ...	...	...	36.14
			54.10
F.—Captain Hon. C. G. Fortescue's Company ...	...	...	45.21
			54.35
G.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard's Company ...	...	...	41.81
			53.15
H.—Captain Hon. E. B. Hanbury's Company...	...	...	46.93
			51.55

DEPÔT. .

At the Browndown Rifle Meeting (Southern District) held June 15th to 19th, the Rifle Depôt team, composed of 8 sergeants of the 60th and Rifle Brigade won the "Simonds Shield" with a score of 229 points. Six out of the eight sergeants belonged to the Rifle Brigade, viz., Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry Bowden, Colour-Sergts. Hennessy, Leslie, and McBride, and Sergt. McCrea.

The Rifle Depôt team, composed of sergeants of the 60th and Rifle Brigade also won the "St. George's Challenge Cup," a prize given for teams of 6 of all ranks, with a score of 278 points. This was a Running Competition, the team to run a quarter mile, jump four hurdles and fire 7 rounds at 500 yards and 7 rounds at 400 yards. Time allowed, 5 minutes.

Sergts. Bowden, Hennessy and Bedford shot in this team.

In addition to the above, Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry Bowden won the "United Services Competition," 7 rounds at 600 yards, value £5, and 24 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the Depôt (60th and Rifle Brigade) took prizes to the amount of £18.

At the Army Rifle Meeting (Aldershot) held July 7th to 9th, the "Regimental Trophy" for teams of 8 of all ranks, 7 rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards was won by the Rifle Depôt with a score of 601 points.

Sergts. Bowden, Hennessy, McBride and McCrea shot in this team.

In the "Infantry Running Competition" for teams of 4, the Rifle Depôt was the fastest of any, but only secured second prize.

At this meeting the Rifle Depôt took 19 other prizes amounting to over £14.

At the National Rifle Association Meeting, Bisley, seven of the Rifle Depôt took prizes to the amount of over £15.

The Rifle Depôt team (of which Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry Bowden is the captain) in 1891 took three 1st Prizes (1 shield and 2 cups) and one 2nd prize, besides money prizes to the value of over £70. Colour-Sergt. (now Quartermaster-Sergt.) Hennessy was one of the most successful competitors.

In the "General Eyre" Competition, 200 yards vanishing target, teams of two from each Battalion at home or abroad; Colour-Sergt. Hennessy and Bedford, for the 3rd Battalion, took 2nd prize.

These same N.C.O.'s tied for the 1st prize in the same competition in 1890, and after shooting off twice again and tying, they lost by one point and so took 2nd prize.

ROLL OF RIFLEMEN

WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED THE SILVER MEDAL FOR
DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

CRIMEA, 1854-5.

Pte. Nathaniel Arthur
Pte. J. Brown
Sergt. J. Burrows
Corpl. T. Clements
Pte. Timothy Collins
Sergt.-Major Cornelius
Pte. W. Eagle
Pte. G. Haines
Pte. Hugh Hannan
Quartermaster-Sergt. Harrington
Paymaster-Sergt. H. Harvey (now Lieut.-Col.)
Sergt. T. Hawkesford
Pte. S. Hogger
Pte. Henry Ingram
Pte. J. Leighfield
Pte. P. Lewis
Pte. E. Marriott
Colour-Sergt. J. Murphy
Sergt. James Nutt
Corpl. H. Promby
Pte. Charles Raines
Corpl. Samuel Shaw, **V.C.**
Pte. H. Struck
Pte. T. Tilbey
Corpl. W. Turner
Pte. Francis Wheatley, **V.C.**
Corpl. R. Wiseman
Pte. Joseph Wood

ASHANTEE, 1874.

Sergt. Armstrong, 2nd Battalion
Pte. Taylor, 2nd Battalion

SOUDAN, 1885 (DESERT MARCH).

Pte. G. Wood, 3rd Battalion (Mounted Infantry)
Act.-Corpl. W. Yetton, 2nd Battalion (Mounted Infantry)

SHAN HILLS, BURMAH, 1888.

Sergt. W. Yole, 1st Battalion

ROLL OF RIFLEMEN'S SONS SERVING IN THE REGIMENT.

1ST BATTALION.

Rank and Name.	Date of Joining.	Bn. in which Father served
Lieut. A. D. Stewart	23rd Aug., 1884	—
Lieut. C. E. Green	8th Dec., 1887	—
Bandmaster W. Peachey	20th Feb., 1864	1st Battalion
Bugle-Major H. McAllister	30th June, 1874	2nd "
Corpl. W. Rankin	12th Sept., 1881	2nd "
Corpl. C. Knott	20th May, 1885	3rd "
Acting-Corpl. W. Sinton	28th June, 1884	3rd "
Bugler A. Hobson	7th Nov., 1884	1st "
Bandsman W. Gilbert	3rd May, 1837	1st "
Pte. W. Hills	26th Nov., 1885	2nd "
" J. Siggery	19th Aug., 1885	1st "
" T. Eite	31st Oct., 1884	2nd "
" H. Turney	3rd May, 1890	4th "
" W. Turney	30th Sept., 1885	4th "
" W. Fancey	19th Oct., 1885	1st "
" J. Fancey	18th June, 1886	1st "

2ND BATTALION.

Rank and Name.	Date of Joining.	Bn. in which Father Served
Major Norcott	14th Aug., 1867	—
Major H. J. Fergusson	8th April, 1874	—
Capt. & Adjutant F. E. Lawrence	19th Nov., 1881	—
Lieut. H. A. Fyers	6th Feb., 1884	—
Lieut. T. B. Ramsay	4th Oct., 1884	—
2nd Lieut. H. D. Ross	10th Sept., 1890	—
Colour-Sergt. Nash	12th March, 1863	2nd Battalion
Sergt. Sullivan	27th Nov., 1871	4th "
Bugle-Major Redman	4th Jan., 1878	2nd "
Corpl. Hazle	21st Dec., 1888	2nd "
Bugler Longdon	20th Nov., 1886	2nd "
" Twining	28th July, 1884	1st "
" Atterton	10th March, 1888	2nd "
Pte. Kilroy, G.	9th Oct., 1872	2nd "
" Kilroy, W.	17th June, 1882	2nd "
" Connolly	29th May, 1885	2nd "
" Rogers	25th Aug., 1890	2nd "
" Cassidy	29th July, 1890	3rd "
" Andrews	26th Jan., 1884	2nd "
" Atterton	21st May, 1884	2nd "
" Collins	1st Aug., 1887	4th "
Boy McNamara	3rd July, 1891	2nd "

3RD BATTALION.

No Return Furnished.

4TH BATTALION.

Rank and Name.	Date of Joining.	Bn. in which Father Served
Major Percy, R.	18th Nov., 1868	—
2nd Lieut. Lascelles, E. ..	10th Oct., 1891	—
Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. Hone, H. ..	9th Oct., 1857	2nd Battalion
Colour-Sergt. Hawksford, F. ..	8th Nov., 1879	1st "
Sergt. Chittenden, E.	9th April, 1881	1st "
Sergt. Grinter, W.	2nd Nov., 1880	4th "
Acting-Sergt. Atterton, J.	13th Sept., 1880	2nd "
Corpl. Bradshaw, W. ...	26th March, 1881	2nd " (Pte. Bradshaw, W.C.)
" Wallingford, J.	16th May, 1885	1st & 4th Bn.
" Haves, F.	21st Nov., 1881	2nd Battalion
Acting-Corpl. Jones, W. (Band) ..	11th Aug., 1881	4th "
Acting-Corpl. White, F.	13th Jan., 1891	2nd "
Bugler Wilson, J.	23rd Nov., 1884	4th "
" Laidler, G.	17th Feb., 1888	4th "
Bandsman Mitchener, J.	19th Oct., 1877	4th "
" Wallingford, S.	29th July 1887	1st & 4th "
" Rowe, W.	20th April, 1883	4th "
" Lee, G.	27th Oct., 1885	4th "
Pte. Turner, C.	10th June, 1875	4th "
Acting-Bandsman Lee, W.	27th Oct., 1885	4th "
" " Mitchel, A.	22nd Nov., 1886	4th "
" " Guest, P.	22nd Oct., 1888	4th "
" " Burton, F.	29th Aug., 1889	4th "
Boy Lee, H.	31st May, 1889	4th "
" Burton, H.	6th June, 1890	4th "
" Hall, W.	31st July, 1890	4th "

DÉPÔT RIFLE BRIGADE.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Enlistment.	Son's Battalion.	Father's Battalion.
Colour-Sergt.	Leslie, C. F.	31st Mar., 1879	1st Bn.	2nd Bn.
L.-Sergt.	Burton, H. B.	22nd Jan., 1878	1st Bn.	1st Bn.
Pte.	Downton, A.	9th Dec., 1891	Dépôt	2nd Bn.
Pte.	Spickett, J. R.	6th Jan., 1892	recruits.	3rd Bn.

REGIMENTAL SHOOTING BADGES.

Major Hon. Montagu Curzon, 1st Battalion, last year presented to the four Battalions of the Regiment, thirty-six shooting medals, to be worn by the "best shots" of each Battalion and of each Company during the year.

The medals are all alike in design, and are an exact *replica* in miniature of the Regimental badge or the pouch-belt. These are worn with a piece of Regimental ribbon, and attached to the *right* breast. Those for the best shots of each Battalion are of gold, with the number of the Battalion engraved on them, whilst those for the best shot in each of the eight Companies of the four Battalions are of silver, with the letter of the Company engraved on them.

It need hardly be said that the presentation of these badges has caused the keenest competition amongst the good shots of the Regiment, and that the fortunate winners of them during the past season are not a little proud of their decoration.

A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

NOTICE BY THE EDITOR.

The above is the title of a most excellent little pamphlet issued during the past year by an officer of the Regiment. The object of it is to place clearly before those who may wish to enter Her Majesty's Service the "advantages," as they are commonly styled, to which they will become entitled by so doing, and more especially should they enlist in the Rifle Brigade. In the very first pages the author clearly shows what a recruit may expect in the way of pay, rations, &c., and combats the popular cry that men are deceived into entering the service by promises which are never carried out.

After briefly recapitulating the way in which the men are now fed and cared for, the writer goes on to explain the various ways in which young soldiers can easily improve their position, and how well-conducted men can, in addition to promotion, often obtain employment suitable to their fancy, which will be of value to them when they pass into the Reserve.

Since the little book itself is as condensed as possible, it would be difficult to touch upon all the important points with which it deals, connected with service in the Regiment, without giving a reprint of it.

A few pages are given up to a brief summary of our War Services, which cannot fail to make any man wearing the Green Jacket feel justifiably proud of the Corps. The various Regimental Institutions are likewise

touched upon, but we note an omission of the very important one of the exceptional care devoted in all the Battalions, to the comfort and welfare of the Corporals and Riflemen with regard to the Recreation Rooms, &c. Possibly this was done intentionally, but it is well known in the Regiment that few officers have taken greater trouble in this matter than has the author of the pamphlet himself.

The pamphlet was originally issued and distributed broadcast over the Kingdom, with a view to attracting a good class of Recruits to our ranks.

Since then, it has been reprinted with the sanction and approval of H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, and can be obtained of Marcus Ward, Oriel House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., price 2d. each.

Those who wish to promote the good cause of recruiting suitable men for the Corps will do well to send for a packet of these little books and distribute them in their own neighbourhood.

The following is an extract from a review of the pamphlet which appeared in *The Globe* recently:—

The officers of the Rifle Brigade have published a pamphlet of 24 pages, giving much interesting information as to the service, and giving explanations which intending recruits will find useful. It is entitled "A Soldier's Life in the Rifle Brigade," and although it is only a plain statement of facts, it brings strikingly into relief the advantages enjoyed by the Riflemen, one of which is the loyal spirit of union prevalent throughout all ranks. The illustrations (six in number) include a good portrait of the Colonel-in-Chief, the Duke of Connaught, and two excellent groups of soldiers. The officers of the Brigade have settled down to make the best of the material at their disposal. They may really be called "soldiers' friends," a circumstance clearly proved by the present pamphlet.

If further evidence were wanted, it is to be found in the unvarying good conduct of this distinguished Regiment.

The thanks of all Riflemen are due to Captain F. E. Lawrence for this and many other things he has done to promote the welfare of the Regiment, and inculcate the old *esprit de corps* amongst the younger generation of Riflemen, and we feel sure that it will be a source of pleasure for many old Riflemen to learn that our late Colonel Commandant, Sir Arthur Lawrence, has left us a son who promises so well to follow in his footsteps, and maintain all the best traditions of the Regiment.

We wish him all possible good fortune in his expedition to South Africa, and a speedy return to service with the Regiment.

A WATERLOO LETTER FROM A PRIVATE RIFLEMAN.

COMMUNICATED BY THE EDITOR.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Extract of a letter from John Lewis, Private, 95th Rifle Regiment, to his friends at Axminster :—

July 8, 1815.

I make no doubt but you have heard of the glorious news, and I suppose you thought I was killed or wounded, but yesterday is the first day we have halted since the beginning of the battle on the 18th of June, and my hands are swelled so with walking day and night that I scarce can hold my pen.

I do not know what the English newspapers say about the battle, but, thank God, I am living, and was an eye-witness to the beginning of the battle, to the ending of it, but my pen cannot explain to you, nor twenty sheets of paper would not contain, what I could say about it, for, thank God, I had my strength and health more on the days we was engaged than I had in my life, so what I am going to tell you is the real truth. But I think my brother Tom, as he is such a scholar, if he was to look in the newspapers he might see what officers were killed and wounded of the 95th Regiment. We have but six companies in the country, and after the battle we were only 255 privates; 2 colonels, 1 major, 15 officers, 11 sergeants, and 1 bugler, were killed. My first-rank man was wounded by part of a shell through his foot, and he dropt as we was advancing. I covered the next man I saw, and had not walked twenty steps before a musket shot came sideways and took his nose clean off, and then I covered another man, which was the third. Just after that the man that stood next to me on my left hand had his left arm shot off by a nine-pound shot, just above the elbow, and he turned round and caught hold of me with his right hand, and the blood run all over my trousers. We was advancing, and he dropt directly. After this was ordered to extend in front of all our large guns, and small arms was firing at the British lines in our rear, and I declare to God with our guns and the French guns firing over our heads my pen cannot explain anything like it. It was not 400 yards from the French lines to our British lines, and we was about 150 yards in front of ours, so we was about 250 yards from the French, and sometimes not 100 yards, so I leave you to judge if I had not a narrow escape of my life. As I just said, we now extended in front. Boney's Imperial Horse Guards, all clothed in armour, made a charge at us. We saw them coming, and we all closed in and formed a square just as they came within ten yards of us, and they found they could do no good with us. They fired with their carbines on us, and came to the right about directly, and at that moment the man on my right hand was shot through the body, and the blood run out at his belly and back like a pig stuck in the throat. He dropped on his side. I spoke to him. He just said "Lewis, I'm done!" and died directly. All this time we kept up a

constant fire at the Imperial Guards as they retreated, but they often came to the right-about and fired, and as I was loading my rifle one of their shots came and struck my rifle, not two inches above my left hand, as I was ramming down the ball with my right hand, and broke the stock, and bent the barrel in such a manner that I could not get the ball down. Just at that time we extended again, and my rifle was no use to me. A nine pound shot came and cut the sergeant of our company right in two. He was not above three file from me, so I threw down my rifle and went and took his rifle, as it was not hurt at the time. We had lost both our colonels, major, and two eldest captains, and only a young captain to take command of us. As for Colonel Wade, he went to England about three weeks before the battle. Seeing we had lost so many men and all our commanding officers, my heart began to fail, and Boney's Guards made another charge on us, but we made them retreat as before, and while we was in square the second time the Duke of Wellington and his staff came up to us in all the fire, and saw we had lost all our commanding officers. He himself gave the word of command. The words he said to our regiment were this, "95th unfix your swords, left face, and extend yourselves once more; we shall soon have them over the other hill," and then he rode away on our right, and how he escaped being shot God only knows, for all that time the shot was flying like hailstones.

This was about four o'clock on the 18th June, when Lord Wellington rode away from our regiment, and then we advanced like Britons, but we could not go five steps without walking over dead and wounded, and Boney's horses of the Imperial Guards, of the men that was killed, was running loose about in all directions. If our Tom had been a little behind in the rear, he might have caught horses enough to had a troop or two like Sir John Delapole. Lord Wellington declared to us this morning that it was the hardest battle that he had ever seen fought in his life, but now, thank God, all is over, and we are very comfortable in Paris, and hope we shall remain here and have our Christmas dinner in Paris, for London cannot compare to it. I hardly know how to spare time to write this, for I want to go out about the city. It is four o'clock, and the letters go off at five, but I must say a little more on the other

side. We was all very quiet in quarters till the 15th June, when the orders came all at once, at twelve o'clock at night, for every man to be ready in one hour, and march at one o'clock. There we was all in a bustle, and off we goes, and it was not light. There was no moon. The orders was that the French was making different movements on our left, about twenty-two leagues from us; mind the days of the month. I say this day, the 16th, we marched till eleven o'clock that night, which was twenty-two hours march for us the first day, and we walked thirteen leagues in that time, or thirty-nine English miles. Being dark, General Clinton ordered us to lie down on the road-side for two hours, so we halted, and every man got half a pint of real rum to keep up his spirits. We set off again at ten o'clock in the morning of the 17th June, and marched nine leagues, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Then we were in front of the enemy, but the rain fell so hard that the oldest soldiers there never saw the like in their life. I really thought that heaven and earth were coming together. There were a few shots fired on both sides that night, but the guns would not go off. We were on one long high hill, and the French on another, facing us. There was a large wood behind us, and Lord Wellington told us to get wood, and make us large fires and dry ourselves, and get our guns fit by day, as the enemy could not hurt us. So we made large fires, and they were about four miles in length, and when the French saw it they did the same, and it was one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw, and the next morning, as soon as it was light, we went at it ding-dong, and drove all before us, till yesterday, the 7th July, that we entered Paris, but ever since the 15th June, till 7th July, we have only laid on the ground with our clothes on, so leave you to judge if I am not fatigued out.

Blucher rode by the side of Lord Wellington yesterday, when we entered Paris. As we was on the advance after the French army, every town we came to the people was all fled to Paris, and had taken away what they could. The British, Prussian, and Russian army broke their houses open, and plundered what was most good, and set fire to some. Wine was more plentiful than water, for all their cellars was full of wine, the same as Tucker's is full of cider, and that was the

first place the soldiers broke open. I have often been in cellars, and what wine we could not drink and carry away broke in the heads of the casks, and let it run about. We marched through towns as large as Exeter, and not a person to be seen, but all locked up and window-shutters fastened.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL H. M. MOORSOM.

Though some uncertainty seems to exist regarding the date of the first Regimental Dinner, the historian of the Rifle Brigade, to whose researches Riflemen owe so much, mentions the earliest of which there is an authentic record as having taken place in Spain on the 25th August, 1813, two months after the Battle of Vittoria, and a week prior to the Storming of San Sebastian and Action at the Bridge of Vera, when the three Battalions were together on the heights of Santa Barbara.

The Dinner seems to have been an *al fresco* entertainment at which ration beef was probably more plentiful than either turtle or whitebait, and it is not likely that many old Riflemen were present, though they may not have been forgotten, for the historian adds, "Many healths were drunk and the cheering that followed them must have astonished their French neighbours. Indeed they are said to have remained under arms part of the night expecting an immediate attack." From the same source we learn that two years later, in 1815, when, after the Battle of Waterloo the three Battalions were in the neighbourhood of Paris "the officers observed the anniversary of the formation of the Regiment by a Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye on August 25th; this seems to have been the second Regimental Dinner."

No doubt since then sundry regimental dinners have taken place, affording past and present Riflemen many pleasant meetings, but more than half a century elapsed before the Regimental Dinner can be said to have become an annual institution.

In the Autumn of 1870, a committee was formed under the Presidency of Colonel Julius Glyn, commanding the 2nd Battalion, with Lord Muncaster to represent the old Riflemen and Captains C. E. Musgave and H. M. Moorsom, of the 4th and 1st Battalions, as members, the last named acting as honorary secretary. This committee, with the approval of the Colonel-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, drew up and issued a circular containing rules for an association to be called The Rifle Brigade Club, of which it was proposed, ex-officers of the Regiment should be members on payment of £1 annually, and officers serving, on payment of half that sum, as foreign service must frequently prevent their presence at the dinner. The circular explained that by means of the fund thus raised it was expected the cost of the dinner to those able to attend would "not exceed their subscriptions by more than about one guinea," and that the dinner would be open to non-subscribers at its actual cost per head, which that year was fifty shillings. So well was the proposal responded to, that the following year, 1871, the Club included more than 100 subscribers, amongst whom were Their Royal Highnesses the Colonel-in-Chief and Prince Arthur, then a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, the two Colonels-Commandant, and about eighty more officers of the Regiment, the rest being old Riflemen. The first dinner under the management of the Club took place on Tuesday, 23rd May, 1871, at Willis's Rooms, His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief being in the Chair and some eighty-six past and present Riflemen being present, the band of the 1st Battalion attending under Mr. Miller.

The original rules of the Club framed in 1870 were unaltered till 1879, when on 13th March of that year the following notice was issued:—

“H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief, having approved of certain alterations in the management of the Dinner Club, the same are notified.

1. “That H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief be President of the Club.
2. “That Major-General J. R. Glyn, C.B., be Vice-President.
3. “That in addition to the present Committee, Officers Commanding Battalions be *ex-officio* Members of Committee.”

The members present at each dinner have varied from 69 in 1877 to 134 in 1890, but the exact figures have always been difficult to ascertain accurately, some who had warned, having at the last moment been prevented coming, and others (a much larger number) appearing without previous notice. It would certainly not only facilitate the arrangements of the Committee considerably, but add much to the comfort of all, if everyone would apply for a ticket, *at latest*, the day before the dinner. The cause of the exceptionally small muster in 1877 was probably greatly due to the unavoidable postponement of the date which had been originally advertised, and the largest attendance, that in 1890, took place on the return of the Colonel-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, after several years' foreign service in India.

On that occasion a desire having been expressed that a record should be kept of the names of those present at the Regimental Dinner, the Duke promised to give a book for that purpose, and his Royal Highness's present was produced at the following dinner. It is hoped that all attending the dinners will show their appreciation of

the gift by entering their names in this book. The dinner in 1888 was the second largest on record, and is especially memorable as the occasion on which a Silver Wedding present from the officers and ex-officers was accepted by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who both as Colonel-in-Chief and as an "Old Rifleman" has ever shown a great interest in the Regiment. An average of the attendance at the twenty-one dinners which have taken place since the formation of the Club gives the old Regimental number of 95.

Financially, the Club has more than fulfilled the expectation expressed on its formation. The cost of the dinner has, since 1885, inclusive of subscriptions, never exceeded 30s., and has sometimes been rather under that sum, as against 50s. in 1870, and it must not be forgotten that besides the actual expense of the dinner, the fund has had to pay considerable sums for bringing the bands, which the officers of all four Battalions have always so kindly lent, from a distance, such as from Dover, Winchester, Parkhurst, &c., to London.

In 1871, out of a total of 113 subscribers to the Club, only 32 were old Riflemen. In 1892 out of 151, 108 are old Riflemen and only 43 are serving in the regiment. This falling off of subscribers who are now serving in the regiment is very probably due to the fact of the very existence of a dinner fund being so little known, therefore the invitation of the editor of the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* to afford some information regarding the Regimental Dinner has been gladly accepted, and it is hoped that this hurried recapitulation of facts and figures will have the effect of causing more of the present Riflemen to give their support to the Rifle Brigade Club.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1890.

It will be gratifying to all Riflemen, past and present, to learn that the Queen, on receiving the first number of the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle*, was graciously pleased to direct the following letter to be sent to the President of the Executive Committee.

WINDSOR CASTLE,
26th June, 1891.

MY DEAR CLINTON,

I am commanded by the Queen to thank you for the copy of the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle*, with which Her Majesty was much interested.

Yours very truly,
HENRY F. PONSONBY.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on receiving a copy of the *Chronicle*, caused the following letter to be sent to the President of the Committee:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, S.W.,
June 20th, 1891.

MY DEAR CLINTON,

The Prince of Wales desires me to thank you for the copy of the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* which you forwarded to him yesterday. His Royal Highness thinks it is extremely well got up and full of interest for all Riflemen past and present, and begs you will convey to Captain Verner the expression of his great appreciation of the trouble he has taken in bringing out the *Chronicle*, which the Prince is sure will be a great success.

Yours sincerely,
S. DE A. C. CLARKE.

Copies of the *Chronicle* for 1890 were also sent to the corps forming the old "Light Division," in the name of the Officers of the Rifle Brigade, and the following acknowledgments have been received by the Editor.

(1)

MY DEAR VERNER,

Permit me, in the name of the Officers of the Chesnut Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, to thank you and all concerned very much for the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* for 1890. The book contains much that is very interesting to all who, like the Officers of the Chesnut Troop, have the interests of the Rifle Brigade at heart.

Yours very sincerely,

MEERUT.

A. E. DUTHY.

(Major Commanding the Chesnut Troop.)

(2)

MY DEAR VERNER,

We have just received a copy of the *Chronicle* from the Officers of the Rifle Brigade, and as I see you are the Secretary of the Committee and Editor I write to thank you in the name of the Officers of the 43rd, and can assure you that the kind remembrance of the 43rd is much appreciated. The idea is much admired, and it has been proposed to adopt something of the same kind for the 43rd and 52nd. There is no doubt it constitutes a record of many items of interest which would otherwise be forgotten.

Yours sincerely,

GOSPORT.

A. C. MONEY.

(Lieut.-Col. Commanding 43rd L.I.)

(3)

DEAR CAPTAIN VERNER,

The Commanding Officer desires me to write and thank you and the Committee of the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* very much indeed for the copy of that work received here by last mail. The book has been read with the greatest interest by the Officers of the Regiment.

Yours truly,

TOUNGHOO,
BURMAH.

P. T. CLARK, Capt.
P.M.C. 52nd Light Infantry.

The following statement respecting the issue of the first number of the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* is given for the information of subscribers. Five hundred copies were printed, and of these only about seventy are at present unsold. These will no doubt soon be disposed of, since most of the new subscribers for this year's issue have applied for the first number. It should be borne in mind by all who wish to see the *Chronicle* a permanent annual publication, that the best way to support it is to enter their names on the list of subscribers.

In arranging for the issue of the *Chronicle*, the Committee have to take into consideration the amount of subscriptions in the Treasurer's hands at the commencement of the year, and upon this is based the amount of printed matter, number of illustrations, &c., which they feel justified in producing.

Hence it will be seen that the mere fact of buying copies *subsequent* to publication is of but small assistance to those entrusted with the task of arranging for the issue of the *Chronicle* in comparison with the support given by subscribers *prior* to its publication.

A PRIVATE RIFLEMAN'S MEDAL WITH 14 CLASPS.

Under the heading of "Remarkable Sale of War Medals," *The Times* of Tuesday, 4th August, 1891, recorded that on the previous Saturday, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, of Wellington Street, Strand, had sold a large number of War Medals belonging to the collection formed by an American gentleman, recently deceased.

The highest price for an ordinary war medal was given for a Peninsular medal *with fourteen bars*, inscribed "Peter Marsh, 95th Foot," and which was described as "a rare medal from the Hyde Greg collection."

Messrs. Spink secured this for £23, probably the highest price ever given for a Peninsular medal belonging to a Private Soldier.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF MR. WILLIAM MILLER, FORMERLY BANDMASTER RIFLE BRIGADE.

BY THE EDITOR.

William Miller was born at Newtown Limavady, in the north of Ireland, on 25th February, 1815. His father served for several years in the 50th Regiment, and was discharged from it on the reduction of the army after Waterloo, and subsequently re-enlisted into the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1820.

Hence young Miller found himself amongst the green jackets when only 5 years of age.

Joining the Depôt Band of the 1st Battalion in 1827, he rose steadily through the successive grades, until in 1842 he was appointed Bandmaster. The Battalion at this time was at Malta, and shortly afterwards moved to Corfu where it remained until 1846. Whilst at Corfu Mr. Miller was presented with the Greek Diploma of Licentiate of Music. It was at Malta that he wrote the now celebrated march of "Ninety-five."

In a letter to me on this subject, Mr. Miller says, "In Malta after becoming Music Master of the Battalion, the first thing I did was to turn the old song, 'I'm 95,' into a march. In 1842, we had an amateur theatre. A man of the name of Goodall used to sing the song dressed as an old woman of 95 years. I soon brought it out on the band, played it at Malta and Corfu; no one took notice of it more than any other march, but when we got to the Cape in 1846 there were long marches and sore feet, and I now made use of '95' to help the men into camp. The first day the Battalion marched in to it there was not a limping man amongst the lot, so I continued it during the 1st Cape War (1846-8). I did the same in the 2nd Cape War (1851-3). During our stay at Fort Beaufort (1852) it became the Regimental quick march; the march before it was the 'Huntsman's Chorus' from the opera of *Der Freischütz*."

Mr. Miller took his discharge as Band-Sergeant, when the 1st Battalion was at Dover in 1854, and thenceforward served as Bandmaster to the Battalion.

In this capacity he accompanied the Battalion to Bulgaria and the Crimea in 1854. The Band on embarkation numbered 45 men, but by the following summer it was reduced to only 16. Mr. Miller was then sent home to form a new band, which he did, and upon

the Battalion returning to England at the termination of the war, it was met at Farnbro' Station by Mr. Miller with a band 40 strong. In his own words, "it was not a *good* one, but when I put the 16 old hands into the new band, it *was* a good one."

During the protracted siege of Sebastopol most of the regimental bands had become disorganised, and in some cases entirely broken up, but owing to Mr. Miller's efforts, the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade Band thus newly formed was shortly in a very efficient state, and both band and conductor came greatly into popular favour, and obtained numerous engagements. It was at this time that the now world-renowned Rifle Brigade march of "Ninety-five" first came into notice. Upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to Aldershot in 1856, it was played before her, and Mr. Miller received Her Majesty's commands to forward a copy of it to Windsor Castle. In Mr. Miller's words: "The 95th Regiment took to the march after the Queen noticed it."

The Battalion proceeded to Edinburgh and Glasgow, at both of which places the Band was much appreciated and long remembered. In 1860, it went to the Curragh, and the following year to Canada. Returning to England in 1870, it was quartered at various places until 1880, when it was ordered to India. Mr. Miller, being then in his 65th year, and having been in the Rifle Brigade Band for *over half-a-century*, decided to leave.

In another letter to me, he says: "My turn with the 1st Battalion was from '28 to '86, that was 52 years' service; never away from the green jackets, at home or abroad."

He subsequently became Conductor of the Edinburgh Municipal Band, which post he held for 5 years, resigning it in 1888.

One of the greatest sources of pride to the veteran

Bandmaster is the kindness which Her Majesty has frequently shewn to him. Besides the already cited occasion at Aldershot, in 1856, he had the honour of conducting the Rifle Brigade Band at Holyrood Palace in 1857, and at the Curragh Camp in 1860, when the Queen visited that Station. Prior to Mr. Miller resigning his post as Bandmaster in 1880, the Queen commanded the Band to play at Windsor Castle, and subsequently presented Mr. Miller with likenesses of the late Prince Consort and herself, and expressed her regret that it would be the last time she would have the pleasure of hearing the Band under his conductorship.

Upon leaving the Regiment in 1880, Mr. Miller was presented with a testimonial of over £600, the list of subscribers being headed by Her Majesty, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, and comprising a large number of Rifle Brigade officers.

In addition to several presents from the Queen, Mr. Miller has received a number of gifts from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. The Princess Henry of Battenburg, and many others, who had the pleasure of hearing the Rifle Brigade Band perform under the able conductorship of one of the best and most popular bandmasters who have ever served in the British army.

BILLY THE BUGLER'S *REVEILLE*.

BY WILLIAM MILLER.

Bandmaster William Miller was with the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade at the age of 5 years, his father having enlisted in 1820 as a Rifleman.

In the year 1824 he was sent to the Royal Hibernian School. He was soon tired of that, and glad of an opportunity, volunteered to the 84th Regiment, joined the Depôt in Mullingar, and soon learned to sound the calls on the bugle, and in the short time of one month he was doing duty in the Barrack Square.

His father got him transferred to the Rifle Brigade, and he joined the 1st Battalion Depôt at Plymouth, and boy-like, wanted to let them see and hear what he could do. The second morning, in Stonehouse Barracks, he went to the bugler on duty, who was near the married quarters, took his bugle and sounded the call then ordered, when out came a lot of the women, and one of them (an Irish woman), on his sounding a second time, shouted out "God bless the boy, what a strong voice he's got!"

In a few months after this, the Depôt was ordered to Portsmouth, and Acting-Bugler Miller (4 feet 4 inches high, and very stout), was ordered on duty as bugler to the Detached Dock Guard. As the evening came on, some of the men got round a very good fire and others on the guard-bed. The bugler was also on the guard-bed, but not asleep as they thought. The conversation of those at the fire turned on buglers and bugling. Of course they said that the buglers of this day could not hold a candle to those of the olden time, but Acting-Bugler Miller

thought differently, and as there was a very strong frost on the ground had a good chance to pay them off.

They said that the buglers in the Army now could not sound the *Reveill * as well as the buglers of the Waterloo time, so the little boy thought he would let them have a lesson on bugling next morning at *Reveill * time. The guard have to stand at "shoulder arms" as long as the bugler is sounding the *Reveill * at day-break.

The bugler (4 feet 4 inches) had a man's great coat served out to him. It had to be turned up from the bottom to the waist, and sleeves turned from wrist to shoulder. There are two *Reveill s* the bugler can sound, either of which will only take two or three minutes.

Bang goes the break-of-day gun! a shout from the sentinel, "Guard, turn out!" a rush of men for their rifles, the boy turns down the sleeve of his coat from the shoulder to cover his hand from the frost, and lays hold of the bugle with a firm grip. The men now in the ranks, the officer draws his sword and gives the word of command, "Tention! Shoulder arms." The cape of the bugler's coat is about his ears and covering all but his eyes, the mouthpiece put to his mouth. Sounding began.

Reveill  No. 1 went off slow and very marked. To give a little style to the piece, the quick parts were sounded in a rushing furious way and repeated to make the *Reveill * a little longer. When No. 1 was nearly finished he prepared for a bit of his own, so he flourished and *tutti, tutti, tuttered* away until he got himself into a rage with sound. Now he had to diminish by degrees to meet No. 2 *Reveill *, which is a slow and quiet movement. After this the performer went into another thundering flourish of his own, and had the conscience to go back to No. 1 *Reveill *, after sounding it! Then the 4 feet 4 inches man thought it was time to let them go.

As soon as the bugle left off, the officer thought he had had enough of it, for he did not wait to say "Recover arms," but merely gave the order to "Break off."

There was a great run for the fire. The bugler stood covered up in his great coat like a mummy enjoying the fun.

After all got quiet and settled down round the fire "Billy the Bugler" walked in, and said, "You fellows look cold. I'm quite warm." "O yes! You're Billy blow-hard," replied one. Another said "Well, I never heard a *Reveillé* like that, and I never want to hear it again."

The sergeant of the guard told the officer next morning all about it, and he quite enjoyed it.

REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACE 1891.

The Annual Regimental Point-to-Point Race took place on Thursday, 26th March, after several postponements on account of the bad weather. The original date fixed was the 13th, and a capital course had been selected in the Blackmore Vale Country by Captain Peacocke, but owing to a very heavy fall of snow this had to be abandoned.

The bad weather and unavoidable change of rendezvous sadly reduced the field, and in consequence there were only seven starters, viz.—

Owner.	Horse.	Rider.
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> H. Hardinge's ...	"Stella" ...	Owner
Capt. J. Cowans'	"The Witch" ...	Owner
Major J. Mansel's	"Agag"	Owner
Mr. F. E. Lawrence's	"The Nun"	Owner
Mr. F. E. Lawrence's	"Aileen"	Mr. Thesiger
Mr. T. B. Ramsay's	"The Snare" ...	Owner
Lord E. Manners'	"Barkstone" ...	Owner

The start took place close to Mr. Benyon's house at Hawthorn Hill, who most hospitably entertained not only the riders, but all Riflemen past and present and their friends who had come to see the race.

Leaving the field in front of the house, they jumped on to the Hawthorn Hill Race Course and turned to the left along the low-lying ground, then came left-handed round to Jealott's Hill Farm, jumped in and out of two roads to the left of the farm, thence straight away for a mile across a nice grass country with flying fences, leaving Warfield Church on the right and gradually

bearing to the right straight for Warfield Grove, Mrs. Cazenove's place, where the finish was. Distance between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles.

The course was selected by Major Wintour of the 50th Regiment and gave general satisfaction, and the sporting farmer at Jealott's Hill, Mr. Auckland, most kindly cut down his fences, &c., in order to make them negotiable on and off the roads.

The race was run at a good pace. The Snare and Aileen led for the first half mile, closely followed by The Nun, Stella, and The Witch. The Nun then took up the running from Aileen, Stella being close up.

About a quarter of a mile from the winning post, The Nun and Stella collided at a brook, and from thence The Nun went ahead and won easily.

The following was the order of passing the winning post :—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. "The Nun" ... | Mr. F. E. Lawrence. |
| 2. "Aileen" ... | Mr. Thesiger. |
| 3. "Stella" ... | Capt. <i>Hon.</i> H. Hardinge. |
| 4. "The Snare" ... | Mr. T. B. Ramsay. |
| 5. "The Witch" ... | Mr. J. Cowans. |

All fairly close together and no falls. Capt. Peacocke most kindly came from a long distance to officiate as starter and judge.

REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACE 1892.

The Annual Regimental Point-to-Point Race took place this year in the Blackmore Vale Country on 19th March. It was originally fixed for the 12th, but owing to the severe frost it had to be postponed, this caused a good deal of inconvenience to many besides the riders.

Amongst the latter, Ramsay, who was unable to get over from Belfast to ride one of his horses; Lawrence's absence also was much regretted, he having left Southampton that day for South Africa.

The selection of country was placed in the hands of Captain Mildmay, late Rifle Brigade, and his choice was much approved of by those who had to ride. Though there was a good deal of grief, the line was over a *bôna fide* stiff hunting country (the well-known Cheriton Vale), and a real good hunter and not a steeple-chaser was required for the job. The distance was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the fences came pretty close together, there being over forty in all. There were 16 entries, and the start was fixed for 1 p.m. near Wincanton, but it was nearly 2 p.m. before the following were saddled and "handed over" to the starter.

Owner.	Horse.	Rider.
1. Capt. Crake's	"Mainstay"	Owner
2. Capt. Sherston's	"Harvester"	Owner
3. Capt. <i>Hon.</i> H. Hardinge's	"Stella"	Owner
4. Major Maude's	"Lily of the Valley"	Owner
5. Mr. Ramsay's	"R.B."	Mr. Thesiger
6. Mr. Ramsay's	"The Snare"	Capt. Cowans
7. Capt. Jenner's	"Midnight"	Owner
8. Capt. Jenner's	"Barmaid"	Mr. Vernon
9. Major Maude's	"Dundrum"	Mr. Staveley
10. Mr. Lascelles'	"Starlight"	Owner
11. Major <i>Sir</i> B. Frere's	"Moosine"	Owner
12. Capt. <i>Hon.</i> H. Hardinge's	"Black Bess" <i>Hon.</i> H. Yarde-Buller	

The course was a circular one, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out and 2 miles home, finishing at Hatherleigh Farm, in the next field to that in which was the start. The country was in excellent order, all grass and the going light.

To give a description of a point-to-point race in full is a moral impossibility; if you are a spectator, the features of the country usually forbid your seeing many interesting incidents, and if riding yourself, you have enough to do to look after your own affairs without attending to those of your neighbours.

There were two or three refusals in as many fences at the start; at the first brook after going half a mile, Hardinge, taking off from a boggy place, got let in, but luckily did not part company with his mare and soon got out of his difficulties; within a very short distance however he again came to grief at the spot where Jenner's horse was lying under the fence with her back broken—Poor Jenner! the mare is a great loss to him, and would have stood a good chance of winning, *but* she left her hind legs behind her in a small grip with the above result. Maude and Crake, both came to grief at a lane. At the turn for home there was a big and deep brook, jumpable only in one place, which latter was evident from the crowd of spectators which had collected, and as Sherston approached it, he saw Frere strolling up and down the middle of the stream trying to find an exit, someone else struggling on the further bank and another refusing on this, and at the same time, two riderless horses pounded by this formidable obstacle. Frere, being in the bottom, acted as a persuader to Sherston's horse to jump big and so clear it, Frere and all.

Thesiger on "R.B." was now leading, closely followed by Crake; Sherston, Hardinge and Vernon lying a bit in rear. About a mile from home, Thesiger took the wrong course, having forgotten the existence of a flag which had to be rounded, Crake also followed him for a bit, till probably he saw Sherston making to his right, and luckily for him, he then remembered the starter's

instructions and put himself right. Within four or five fields of home, Sherston, who was then close behind Crake, landing in a boggy place off a Blackmore Vale double, took a fall, allowing Crake to get a good lead which he kept and his horse fencing grandly, landed him an easy winner. Sherston quickly remounted, but by this time Vernon had come up to him, he however in his turn took a very dirty bath at the last fence (which gave him the appearance of having just emerged from a County Down flax-hole), leaving Sherston to come in 2nd, Hardinge being 3rd, some distance in the rear, and Maude, 4th. Those others who did not finish came in at longish intervals.

Frere was about the only one who did not take a fall, but he had a *mauvais quart d'heure* in the big brook, into which he slipped, to make up for it.

The 4th Battalion sent up lunch from Devonport under charge of Sergt. Grandy, whose arrangements as usual were excellent. There were only a few old Riflemen present, and amongst them were Sir Julius Glyn, Colonels Lucius Carey and Jack Mansel, Major Charles Sherston, Captains Hornby and Mildmay.

After lunch, the Farmers had a race over the same course, and it must be confessed that they managed to get more safely over it than the Riflemen. The terms of the race and starters were as follows :—

FARMERS' RACE.

Presented by the Officers of the Regiment for horses the property of and to be ridden by farmers or their sons occupying land within the limits of the B.V. Hunt, or by any person who has walked a puppy for the B.V. Hounds during 1891. Provided there are at least six starters £10 to the first; £5 to the second; £3 to the third; and £2 to the fourth. Catch weights (over 13 stone).

There were seven started, and the following was the result :—

Mr. Richards'	...	"Nightingale"	...	No. 1.
Mr. Sawtell's	...	"Alice II."	...	No. 2.
Mr. Perrett's	...	"Wild Irishman"	...	No. 3.
Mr. Field's...	...	"Bashful"	...	No. 4.

NOTE.

Several suggestions have reached us to the effect that the Regimental Point-to-Point Races should, in future years, be held within a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from London at the *utmost*, and that notice of the same be sent to all old Riflemen whose addresses are in the Chronicle. By this means it would become an undoubted opportunity for a gathering of past and present Riflemen, which at present it can hardly be said to be. This seems to be a very reasonable proposal, and we trust to see it acted upon.—[ED.]

RACING.

ASHEY RACES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

At this meeting, held in April, 1891, Captain H. F. M. Wilson's bay gelding Vandyke, ridden by Mr. Thirlwell, won a race, and four or five other officers of the 4th Battalion ran horses.

PUNCHESTOWN, April 23rd, 1891.

GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.

Captain F. E. Lawrence's "Paul Pry" ... (Owner) 1

MULLABODEN, April 26th, 1891.

COLONEL CRICHTON'S CUP.

Captain F. E. Lawrence's "The Nun" ... (Owner) 1

CORK PLATE, May 12th, 1891.

GRAND MUNSTER PLATE.

Captain F. E. Lawrence's "Paul Pry" ... (H. Beasley) 1

GATWICK, March 10th, 1892.

SURREY STEEPLECHASE.

Captain F. E. Lawrence's "Paul Pry" ... (T. Adams) 1

GRAND MILITARY, SANDOWN, 1892.

Captain à Court's Partisan, ridden by Captain Scobell, ran second for the Military Gold Cup. This horse also ran in the Grand National.

BLACKMORE VALE HUNT POINT-TO-POINT.

At these races, held on 23rd March, 1892, Captain John Sherston ran second on Harvester in the welter weights. There were 16 starters, heavy and light weights, all going together, and Captain Sherston was fifth in both classes.

COMBER POINT-TO-POINT RACES, April 9th, 1892.

MILITARY RACE.

Mr. T. B. Ramsay's "R.B."...	...	...	....(Mr. Thesiger)	1
Mr. H. W. Fiennes' "Una"	...	...	... (Owner)	2
Mr. T. B. Ramsay's "The Suave"	..	...	... (Owner)	3

POLO.

1ST BATTALION.

We sent up a team again this year for the Infantry Polo Tournament, which was held at Umballa in March, and managed to get through our first match successfully though we were defeated in the second.

In the first ties we drew "The Queen's," and beat them by seven goals to four.

Our team was as follows :—

F. G. Talbot	...	...	...	No. 1.
Capt. J. Sherston	...	...	...	No. 2.
R. Alexander	...	...	...	No. 3.
H. E. Vernon	...	...	...	Back.

Our second opponents were the 14th West Yorkshire Regiment, with whom we had a good and fast match. In the first ten minutes we scored a goal, and shortly after this the 14th obtained three goals in rapid succession, thanks chiefly to the splendid play of Stephen at No. 2. We then scored again, once to our adversaries twice, and the last stage of the game was reached. We now began to feel the advantage of having plenty of ponies, as ours' were all comparatively fresh and our opponents' were beginning to tire, and we were able to place one more goal to our credit before time was called, leaving the 14th, winners by five goals to three.

The 14th West Yorkshire team finally won the cup, defeating the 3rd Battalion by five goals to four after a most exciting match in which the goal posts had to be widened as on time being called both sides had scored four goals. It was doubly disappointing to the 3rd Battalion as a foul was claimed and given against Cairns, just after he had made a most brilliant run and scored, the goal was therefore cancelled and the 14th scoring shortly afterwards, concluded the match.

Although defeated, we hardened our hearts and started for the Inter-Regimental Tournament the following week, only to get a thorough beating from the 7th Dragoon Guards. We sold most of our ponies by auction at fair prices at the end of the meeting.

2ND BATTALION.

On Captain Sherston being posted to the Battalion, we started a polo team, and although it was rather late in the season to begin, but thanks to the coaching of the 9th Lancers, we did fairly well.

We had only the four players who composed the team :—

F. E. Lawrence	...	...	...	No. 1.
T. B. Ramsay	...	...	...	No. 2.
Capt. Crake	...	...	...	No. 3.
Capt. J. Sherston	...	...	...	Back.

It may be useful for other Battalions to know that we got six ponies from Gibraltar, selected for us by Captain Winn, and although we bought by telegraph, and in the middle of the Gibraltar polo season, they turned out very well, and we made a little money on the transaction. Any Battalion, by starting their team before Christmas, could mount them cheaply and well from Gibraltar and Tangier. With luck, the ponies should pay all expenses.

We played four matches, winning two, drawing one, and losing one.

1.—*v.* County Fermanagh (who afterwards won the Irish County Cup), played at Belfast. Won by five goals to one.

2.—*v.* The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, played at Newry. Won by nine goals to three.

3.—*v.* The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, played at Belfast. Drawn, three goals all.

4.—For Infantry Polo Cup at Hurlingham. *v.* 5th Fusiliers. Lost by three goals to two.

From *The Field*, July 18th.

Thursday, July 16th.—It is a long time since such exciting and even play has been witnessed at this club as that which took place this afternoon, when the penultimate round in connection with the Infantry Cup was decided. The ground

had been well watered, and, although rather rough in places, was on the whole in good condition for fast play. The teams who tried conclusions were the representatives of the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers and the Rifle Brigade, the Buffs having drawn a bye. The sides were—5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers: Capt. St. George Henry (back), Capt. Hon. Charles Lambton, Capt. Whitaker, and Capt. T. Pilcher. Rifle Brigade: Capt. J. Sherston (back), Mr. T. Ramsay, Capt. E. B. Crake, and Mr. F. E. Lawrence. Umpires, Capt. F. Herbert and Mr. Porteous. Play opened very briskly, the Fusiliers taking the initiative, and running the ball into their opponents' ground. Capt. Crake turned it, and, well supported by Mr. Lawrence, sent it back, but it was hit behind by the former gentleman. The Rifle Brigade still had the best of it, but it was some time before they were able to show any tangible result for their play. They had to withstand another fierce attack, in which Capt. Pilcher was conspicuous, but Capt. Sherston was equal to the occasion, and ran the ball back with considerable force. It was taken up by Mr. Lawrence, and, after a brilliant piece of play, sent between the posts by Capt. Crake. Play after this was very fast and severe, neither side relaxing its efforts, the ball being out near the pavilion when time was called for the first interval. Upon making a fresh start, the Rifle Brigade continued to press, and Capt. Crake again scored, so that it seemed probable that they would win somewhat easily. However, no sooner were ends changed than the Fusiliers got possession of the ball, and a good run by Capt. Pilcher was followed on by Capt. Henry, who sent it in the desired direction. Encouraged by this success, the Fusiliers returned to the attack, and play became very fast, the all-round form shown being highly creditable. Playing well together, the Fusiliers pressed, and kept Capt. Sherston busy in defence. Their persistent efforts were at length rewarded, for Capt. Lambton, by a back-handed stroke, equalised matters, and directly after Capt. Whitaker placed another point to the credit of his side. The last period of the game was entered upon with the score standing three goals to two in favour of the Fusiliers, and no chance was neglected by either side. Attack and defence alike was made with the greatest care, and again and again the ball was sent away as it

approached a goal. An occasional smart piece of play evoked much applause from the numerous enthusiastic spectators. Capt. Lambton and Mr. Lawrence made some long and well-sustained runs, while the back play of Capt. Henry was very effective. Towards the finish the Rifle Brigade vigorously attacked, but on several occasions were somewhat unfortunate. As no further points were made, the Fusiliers were left the winners by three goals to two. Although defeated, the Rifle Brigade played a good game, and never for a moment relaxed their efforts.

3RD BATTALION.

Our team played in the Punjaub Tournament during Christmas week, 1890 at Mian Mir. Their first match against the 3rd Dragoon Guards, they won easily by 2 goals to 0. In the second, against the 12th Bengal Cavalry, they were defeated by 5 goals to 0, a very severe beating no doubt, but it must be borne in mind that the 12th B. C. had an exceptionally strong team (including the famous Native Officer, Heera Sangh) which subsequently won the cup for the fifth year in succession.

At the Infantry Tournament at Umballa in February, 1891, the result was very disappointing. We had taken immense pains and had succeeded in getting together a really good lot of ponies. In the first round we played the Royal Irish (the holders of the cup) and beat them by 5 goals to 2, after a good game. In the final round we had to meet the West Yorkshire Regiment, and a most exciting game ensued in presence of a great concourse of spectators. Though hard pressed for most of the time by our team, when time was called, our opponents had scored the same as ourselves, viz., four goals, their shooting at goal being extremely good, whereas ours could scarcely be thus designated.

The goals were now doubled and another "chukka" played, which, as our ponies were still fresh, was considered to be greatly in our favour. Soon after the commencement, Cairns, who was playing back, made a magnificent run and hit a goal. This unfortunately, was disallowed, after some hesitation on the part of the umpires. Shortly before time was called, the West Yorkshire hit a goal and thus won the cup.

The team was composed as follows :—

S. G. Cosby	...	...	...	No. 1
Hon. C. Walsh	...	...	...	No. 2
Boyd Alexander	...	...	...	No. 3
Hon. W. Cairns	...	...	...	Back

The following is an extract from the Indian papers :—

The final round of the above tournament was played at Umballa on Friday, the 26th instant, and was productive of an exceedingly exciting and brilliant game. The whole of the station was assembled together to watch what was expected to be, and which certainly proved, a very fast and exciting game. The 14th were the first to draw blood, and soon after repeated the operation. The Rifle Brigade now metting up, scored a goal, and at the end of the second "chukka" the score stood as follows ;—14th, 3 goals, Rifle Brigade, 1. In the third "chukka" the 14th did not play so well together, and the Rifle Brigade, for whom Mr. Alexander throughout did yeoman service, added a second goal to their score. Some very fast play followed, and the ball was taken up and down the ground with great rapidity, but the Rifle Brigade playing well together frequently penned their opponents, and it was mainly due to some very brilliant hitting by Mr. Lang that the 14th goal was saved. In the 5th "chukka" the Rifle Brigade scored another goal, thus making the game a tie. Amidst intense excitement the goal posts were widened, and another "chukka" played, the betting being slightly in favour of the Rifle Brigade. Some very fast play ensued, both sides straining every nerve to score another goal. At last Mr. Cairns getting hold of the ball made a brilliant run, nearly the whole length of the ground,

and scored a goal for the Rifle Brigade, but a foul had been previously claimed and granted, and so the ball was brought back again, and the excitement amongst the onlookers grew very intense. Following up the hit and playing well together, the 14th, amidst tremendous applause, scored a goal. Shortly after, time was called and one of the finest games ever witnessed was over. The excitement at the finish was very great, and where all played so well, it is invidious to make comparisons, but mention must be made of the splendid play of Captain Vialls at back for the 14th, and of Mr. Alexander of the Rifle Brigade, who was the life and soul of his team.

In the Punjab Tournament at Mian Mir in 1891, the Battalion team again entered, but only at the last moment and consequently they had played very little together and also were rather short of ponies.

In the first round, they drew the formidable 12th Bengal Cavalry and a very uninteresting game was anticipated. However, the public were agreeably disappointed, for the game proved to be one of the fastest and most exciting which had ever been played at Mian Mir, and resulted in our defeat by the narrow margin of 3 goals to 2. Indeed, for some time we were actually leading, the score to within the last five minutes standing at 2 goals and 1 subsidiary to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary in our favour, but the 12th Bengal Cavalry then got a chance and scored a winning goal.

The 12th afterwards beat the Bays but were in their turn easily defeated in the final by the Maharajah of Patiala's team, which latter included the celebrated Heera Sangh, who formerly did such good service for the 12th.

Our team was composed as follows :—

S. Mills	...	...	...	No. 1
Hon. C. Walsh	...	...	...	No. 2
Boyd Alexander	...	...	...	No. 3
Hon. W. Cairns	...	...	...	Back

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

There is very little to record about the cricket of this Battalion in 1891. Two matches were played in the spring, the first, Officers' Standing Camp, Ranikhet v. Officers 1st Battalion, which we won; and the second, R. B. v. the Station, which we also won, making 172 to their 91. At the end of September a match was played between Ranikhet and Naini Tal, which the former won, Captain Cockburn scoring 105 runs.

2ND BATTALION.

This year we have been very successful in our cricket. We have had two elevens playing; the first under Lieut. A. G. Ferguson played twelve matches of which it won 8, lost 2, and drew 2. The second eleven under Lieut. A. S. Annesley played 5 matches, of which it won 3 and drew 2.

The first team was chosen from the following :—Capts. V. A. Couper, A. A. Hood, Lieutenants A. G. Ferguson, L. R. Arthur, 2nd Lieutenants G. H. Thesiger, R. B. Stephens, H. L. Blundell, H. D. Ross, Sergeants Tyre, Smith, Corporal Brooks, Bandsman Donnelley, Privates Murphy, Pickett, and Pinfield. Of these, Captain Couper, Lieutenant Ferguson, and Private Murphy batted the best, whilst Captain Couper, Privates Murphy and Pickett took the most wickets.

The second team was chosen from Lieutenant Annesley, 2nd Lieutenant Cowell, Privates Sheppard, Cox, Hucker, Jackson, Harrington, Clarke, Johnson, Sparkes, and Hopkins; Corporals Hazell, Copsey, Townsend. Of these Corporal Hazell and Private Sheppard made the most runs, while Privates Hopkins and Hucker bowled the best.

Captain Couper bowled remarkable well on several occasions for the North of Ireland, notably against the famous Nottingham eleven when he secured Shrewsbury's wickets in both innings; also against a travelling team of Cheltonians past and present: the following was his analysis:—

v. Nottingham.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
1st Innings ...	18	3	42	5
2nd Innings ...	22.4	7	41	5

v. Cheltonians.

1st Innings ...	19	1	63	6
2nd Innings ...	9.4	3	13	7

The band played 9 matches of which it won 4, lost 3, and drew 2. Sergeant Redman and Corporal Brookes had the best averages for batting, while Corporal Lee and Private Walsh took the most wickets.

COMPANY CRICKET.

The Cricket Shield was won by (E) Major Norcott's Company consisting of Sergeant Hartley, Corporals Louby and Kelly, Privates Pinfield, Walsh, Miles, May, Dipple, Harrington, Brown and Johnson, who beat (F) Captain Hood's company.

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

MATCHES 1891.

Date.	Where Played	2nd Bn. R. B.	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.	Opponents.	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.	
May 19th	N.I.C.C. ...	1st XI.	159	—	North of Ireland C.C.	109*	—	*For 8 wks.
May 30th	Sydenham ...	"	83	—	Sydenham C.C. ...	32	—	
June 9th	N.I.C.C. ...	"	192	—	H. Morell's XI. ...	65	—	
June 19th	N.I.C.C. ...	"	102	—	N.I.C.C. ...	38	57	
June 22nd	Holywood ...	"	95	—	3rd Bn. R.I. Fusiliers	28	81	
June 23rd	Waringstown	"	143	—	Waringstown C.C.	43	62	
June 29th	Downpatrick	"	25	45	Downpatrick C.C.	96	—	
June 30th	Finnebrogue	"	101	—	S. P. Maxwell's XI.	52	—	
July 9th	Armagh ...	"	30	91	Armagh C.C. ...	41	84*	*For 5 wks.
July 15th	N.I.C.C. ...	"	168*	—	9th Lancers ...	67	—	*For 7 wks.
July 17th	N.I.C.C. ...	"	171	—	Lancashire Fusiliers	34	78	
Aug. 3rd	Cliftonville ...	"	131	—	Cliftonville C.C. ...	112	—	
June 6th	Ballycarry ...	2nd XI.	109	—	Ballycarry C.C. ...	46	—	
June 13th	Falls Road Park	"	75	—	West End C.C. ...	30	66	
June 20th	Woodvale Park	"	66	—	North End C.C. ...	29	77	
June 28th	Ormeau Park	"	41	69*	Royal Ulster C.C.	22	18	*For 8 wks. inns. closed.
July 4th	Ormeau Park	"	42	—	The Don C.C. ...	38	—	

3RD BATTALION.

The opportunities for playing Cricket are few at a place like Jullundur, and consequently there is little to record in that line.

In November, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were marching through the Station, played a match with us, which we won in one innings, runs being contributed by Mills, Tryon and Paget.

Our next match was against the Station, which resulted in an even draw, Lyttelton, Bingham and Mills being the highest scorers.

At Mian Mir we were very heavily beaten by the Sussex Regiment, bad fielding and a feeble display of batting against a fast underhand bowler being the main causes.

The Annual Company Cricket Match was played off as follows :—

1ST TIES.

B Company beat D Company

G " " A "

F " " H "

C " " E "

2ND TIES.

G Company beat B Company

F " " C "

FINAL.

G Company beat F Company, and won the Challenge Clock.

4TH BATTALION.

The Season of 1891 did not see a very great deal of Battalion Cricket, some matches having to be abandoned on account of weather.

Only 3 matches were played, viz. :—

Against the Rifle Depôt on June 1st and 2nd, the Depôt winning by 41 runs. Chief scores:—Capt. Metcalfe, 25 and 15; Lieut. Majendie, 19 and 14. Capt. Metcalfe obtaining most of the wickets.

Against Ryde College. Result : a draw.

Against Newport. Result : a draw.

The teams were chosen from the following:—Capts. C. T. E. Metcalfe, Hon. H. Hardinge, L. L. Nicol, Lieuts. Majendie, Staveley, Radclyffe, Steward and Foljambe, Sergt. H. Wood, Ptes. Burton, Ford and Lee.

COMPANY CRICKET.

The Company Competition was revived this year with great enthusiasm, after having been allowed to lie dormant for 2 years.

The results were as follows :—

1ST TIES.

C (Capt. H. F. M. Wilson's) beat E (C. T. E. Metcalfe's).

G (Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. Howard's) beat D (Capt. Hon. H. Hardinge's).

B (Major F. C. Howard's) beat A (Capt. L. L. Nicol's).

F (Capt. Hon. C. G. Fortescue's) beat H (Capt. Hon. E. B. Hanbury's).

2ND TIES.

G Company beat C Company

F " " B "

FINAL TIE.

F Company beat G Company

Of the whole of the above, only one match proved at all a close thing, and that was "G" *versus* "C," which the former just succeeded in winning by one wicket.

The final tie was expected to produce a good match, but "G's" team fell to pieces in the 2nd innings, and "F" finally won by 10 wickets.

REGIMENTAL CRICKET MATCH.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES v. RIFLE BRIGADE.

Played at St. Cross, Winchester, August 5th and 6th.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

First Innings.

Capt. R. S. Bowen, c Hornby, b Couper	28
Mr. N. Lord, b Couper	4
Mr. G. A. Soltan-Symons, b Pickett ..	0
Prince Christian Victor, b Couper ..	24
Mr. H. S. Rawlinson, b Couper..	0
Capt. G. C. Kitson, b Couper ..	49
Hon. J. R. Brownlow, b Pickett ..	5
Capt. C. Boulthée, b Metcalfe ..	48
Capt. L. Butler, run out..	1
Mr. St. J. D. T. Loftus, c Lascelles, b Metcalfe	20
Sergt. Grainger, c Metcalfe, b. Couper..	7
Private Nash, not out	1
Byes, &c.	5

Total 192

Second Innings.

b Metcalfe	21
1 b w, b Couper	4
b Couper	9
b Alexander	38
b Metcalfe	16
b Metcalfe	20
st Hardinge, b Metcalfe ..	5
st Hardinge, b Couper ..	1
st Hardinge, b Couper ..	2
b Alexander	22
not out	8
b Alexander	0
Byes, &c.	4

Total .. 150

RIFLE BRIGADE.

First Innings.

Capt. C. T. Metcalfe, c Grainger, b Lord	21
Capt. V. Couper, b Grainger	8
Mr. A. G. Ferguson, c Kitson, b Grainger	16
Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, c Brownlow, b Grainger	0
Mr. W. V. Eccles, b Nash	37
Mr. H. G. Majendie, c and b Grainger..	23
Capt. Hon. H. Hardinge, b Nash ..	13
Mr. R. B. Stephens, b Nash ..	20
Mr. W. E. Lascelles, b Grainger ..	9
Mr. R. Alexander, b Lord	0
Capt. J. S. Cowans, b Bowen	32
Private Pickett, not out	3
Byes, &c.	22

Total 204

Second Innings.

b Grainger	8
b Lord	29
b Lord	1
c Prince Christian, b Grainger	7
b Lord	3
b Grainger	51
b Lord	9
run out.. ..	0
c Prince Christian, b Lord ..	3
b Bowen	15
b Nash	19
not out	3
Byes, &c.	36

Total .. 184

FOOTBALL.

1ST BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. Hillyard presented the Battalion with a football Shield to be competed for by companies.

The competitions took place at Ranikhet, and the following were the results :—

FIRST TIES.

A Company beat F Company.

G " " E "

I " " B "

C " " D "

SECOND TIES.

A Company beat I Company by 1 goal to 0.

G " " C " " 3 goals to 1.

FINAL.

A Company beat G Company, after a tie, by 2 goals to 0.

The following played especially well for the winning team :—

Private Harmsworth	...	Right Wing.
" Barnett	... ..	Left Wing.
" Shehan	... ..	Centre.
" Lugg	... ..	} Back.
" Holmes	... ..

2ND BATTALION.

MATCHES.

Date.	Who Against.	Result.	Goals.		—
			For	Agst.	
—	Thistle Club	Lost	3	4	
—	Lancashire Fusiliers	Lost	1	7	
—	Constabulary.. ..	Won	3	1	
Oct. 15	Y. M. C. A.	They scratched	..	..	1st Round Junior Cup
Oct. 29	Lancashire Fusiliers	Lost	1	4	Army Cup
Oct. 31	Cliftonville Olympics	Draw	2	2	2nd Round Junior Cup
Nov. 4	Cliftonville Olympics	Draw	1	1	2nd Round Junior Cup
Nov. 7	Benburb	Won	6	1	2nd Round Antrim Shield
Nov. 9	Cliftonville Olympics	Draw	1	1	2nd Round Junior Cup
Nov. 14	Linfield Swifts	Won	4	3	3rd Round Junior Cup

1ST ROUND, ARMY CUP.

Was played at Ulsterville, Belfast, on Oct. 29th.

The first half was very even, the Fusiliers scoring a goal just before half time. Immediately after changing we scored, but in the last twenty minutes weight and condition told their tale and they scored three more goals. For us Sergeant Hodder, Private Tresham and the half-backs played up well the whole time.

Rifle Brigade.—Sergeant Redman, goal ; Sergeant Hodder and Private Tresham, backs ; Privates Gough, Higginson, Booton, half backs ; Corporals Hazel and Clarke left wing ; Lieut. Thesiger, centre ; Privates Lee and James, right wing.

COMPANY FOOTBALL CUP.

Was won by A, or Captain Sherston's company, who beat G, or Captain Cowans's company in the final.

The winning team were Colour-Sergeant Nicholas, Sergeant Hodder, Sergeant Johnston, Corporal Clecher, Corporal Copsey, Bugler Cole, Privates Tresham, Lilley, Lee, Cann, Lightowler.

3RD BATTALION.

The annual Company Football Matches for 1891-2 had not been played off when we went to press and in consequence the results must stand over till next year.

4TH BATTALION.

The following matches were played during the early part of the season by the Battalion :—

When Played	Opponents.	Result.	Goals.	
			For.	Agst.
Oct. 24th	Sandown	Lost	3	6
Oct. 31st	Golden Hill Garrison	Lost	0	2
Nov. 7th	Newport	Tied	1	1
Nov. 14th	Sandown	Won	4	1
Nov. 21st	Cowes Victorias	Won	3	2
—	Plymouth Press	Won	2	0
—	7th Company, W.D.R.A. ..	Tied	0	0

The following were the results of the Company Football matches, the prize for which is a Challenge Clock presented this year by the Officers of the Battalion :—

1ST TIES.

A Company beat C Company.

F " " H "

B " " E "

D " " G "

2ND TIES.

D Company beat B Company.

A and F played a tie, but on playing again A Company beat F Company.

FINAL TIE.

(A) Capt. Hon. H. Hardinge's Company, beat (D) Capt. L. L. Nicol's Company.

Played on April 4th, 1892, and won by 3 goals to 1.

GOLF.

3RD BATTALION.

During the year, golf has found several ardent votaries in the Battalion, Tryon and Steuart being old hands at the game and links as good as could be hoped for having been laid out at Jullundur. Whilst at the Mian Mir Camp of Exercise we "took on" the 25th King's Own Scottish Borderers, beating them in both matches we played.

The first match was a 9 hole one the second a 12 hole.

The following were the scores :—

1ST MATCH.

(Played 21st December.)

<i>K. O. S. B.'s.</i>			<i>3rd R. B.</i>		
	Holes.			Holes.	
Capt. Wigram ...	1		B. Alexander ...	0	
Major Dixon ...	0		R. Tryon ...	1	
Capt. Macfarlane ...	0		F. Adair ...	3	
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	1			4	

2ND MATCH.

(Played 10th January.)

<i>K. O. S. B.</i>			<i>3rd R. B.</i>		
	Holes.			Holes.	
Capt. Macfarlane ...	3		F. Adair ...	0	
Major Dixon ...	1		R. Tryon ...	0	
Capt. Wigram ...	0		B. Alexander ...	11	
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	4			11	

Steuart had unfortunately been left behind at Jullundur on the sick list, or would certainly have played for us.

ATHLETICS.

1ST BATTALION.

The annual sports of the 1st Battalion, were held on the battalion parade ground at Ranikhet, which had been very well laid out under the supervision of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Hoey, on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th April, 1891. There was a large gathering of spectators on Saturday, when the band of the Royal Munster Fusiliers played a capital selection of music.

1.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Private Mileham, A Company, 92yds. 2ft. 5in. ... 1.

2.—HURDLE RACE (120 yards).

Final Heat. ...

Private Bennett ... 1.

Time—20½ secs.

3.—PUTTING THE SHOT (24lbs.)

Private Potter, D Company, 26ft. 1½in. ... 1.

4.—DRILL ORDER RACE (400 yards).

Private Coxhill ... 1.

Time—66 secs., and won easily.

5.—QUARTER-MILE RACE.

Private Coxhill ... 1.

Time—59½ secs.

6.—HIGH JUMP.

Private Kemp, I Company, 4ft. 7in. ... 1.

7.—VETERANS' RACE (200 yards).

Acting-Corporal Lamb ... 1.

8.—100 YARDS RACE.

Acting-Corporal Parker ... 1.

Won pretty easily in 11½ secs.

9.—HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

Private Bennett, 37ft. 1in. ... 1.

10.—200 YARDS' RACE (Open).

Private McMahon, Royal Munster Fusiliers ... } Dead heat.
 „ Connors „ „ „ ... }

11.—ONE MILE RACE.

Private Lascelles ... 1.

Time—5 min. 35 secs.

12.—SERGEANTS' RACE (200 yards).

Colour-Sergeant Murphy	...	...	...	...	...	1.
Time—26 secs.						

13.—POINT-TO-POINT RACE (from the Parade Ground to the Gymnasium and back).

Private Stephens	1.
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

14.—OFFICERS' RACE (150 yards ; 1 yard start for every year's service over 10).

Captain Raikes, Rifle Brigade (7 yards start)	1.
---	-----	-----	----

15.—THE COLONEL'S PRIZE, "ALARM POST."

Company teams of twelve men to act as an outlying picquet, being alarmed by their sentry to fall in, double out 200 yards, fire a volley and retire firing two more volleys, was won by D company team, commanded by Corporal Connolly.

The prizes were afterwards given away by Mrs. Hillyard.

The Birthday Sports were held at Ranikhet on the 25th August, 1891, in anything but good weather. It rained nearly the whole day, but in spite of this they were a success as was testified by the numerous entries and large attendance of spectators.

1.—FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

(Teams of 5 per Company ; contending Teams to play for 10 minutes).

G Company	...	...	...	...	...	1.
C ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2.

2.—HURDLE RACE (120 yards ; to be run in heats).

Private Kemp	1.
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3.—N. C. OFFICERS' RACE (Handicap, 200 yards).

Acting-Corporal Parker	1.
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

4.—TAT RACE (Bazaar Tats only ; three times round the course).

Private Barrett	1.
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

5.—FOUR-LEGGED RACE (100 yards).

Private Walford	1.
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

6.—CUTTING AT A DUMMY.

Bugler Miller	1.
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

7.—LLOYD LINDSAY MORRIS TUBE (Open to 4 men per Company ; over 2 hurdles).

C Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
A „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.

8.—BLINDMAN'S RACE (Competitors to be coached by a comrade by word only).

Private Kemp	1.
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

9.—DRAMATIC RACE (open to those who have taken part in the Burlesques played by the Battalion).

Acting-Corporal Parker	1.
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

2ND BATTALION.

The Battalion Athletic Shield was competed for on August 7th, 1891, at Belfast ; G or Capt. Cowans's Company winning with 27 points, E or Major Norcott's Company being second with 13 points. The following represented the winning team :—

100 Yards—Sergt. Dalton ; 440 Yards—A/Corporal Hill ; Mile—Private Weekes ; Marching Order—Private Hodgson ; High Jump—A/Corporal Stearnes ; Long Jump—Private Crondace.

G. Company also won the Tug of War.

In the All-Ireland Army Athletic Meeting at Curragh, Private Stockman won the $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile and Private Murphy the 100 Yards and the 220 Yards for recruits.

At the Bagnor Aquatic Sports, Corporal G. Webb won the North of Ireland Championship and was second in the 100 yards Obstacle Race

In June, a Military Tournament was held in Belfast in which Sergeant Eastman, Corporals G. Webb and Caris, and A/Corporal Saunders took prizes.

3RD BATTALION.

At the Assault of Arms for the Lahore District held at Mian Mir in January, 1891, all the British and Native troops in camp competed.

The following were some of the winners :—

MARCHING ORDER RACE.

Private Cronin, (B)	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
„ Parker, (B)	...	...	...	...	3rd prize.

FENCING.

Colour-Sergeant English	1st prize.
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

SWORD (Mounted) v. BAYONET.

Colour-Sergeant English	1st prize.
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

HALF MILE RACE.

Acting-Corporal Oldfield, (C)	2nd prize.
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

QUARTER MILE RACE.

Acting-Corporal Oldfield, (C)	3rd prize.
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

BAYONET v. BAYONET.

Private Parker, (B)	3rd prize.
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

100 YARDS RACE.

Acting-Corporal Oldfield, (C) 3rd prize.

SWORD (Dismounted) v. BAYONET.

Private Beard 2nd prize.

HORIZONTAL AND PARALLEL BARS.

Private Beard 1st prize.

OBSTACLE RACE.

Private Landels 1st prize.

„ Latham (B) 3rd prize.

BEST MAN AT ARMS.

Colour-Sergeant English 1st prize.

4TH BATTALION.

The annual Athletic Sports of the Battalion were held on Christmas day.

There was a good programme of events and numerous entries, more especially for the boxing competitions which were contested with great spirit. The following were the winners of the principal events :—

100 YARDS.

Acting-Corporal G. See, G Company.

QUARTER-MILE.

Acting-Corporal G. See, G Company.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Private Burton, D Company.

SERGEANTS' RACE.

Sergeant Woods, F Company.

VETERANS' RACE.

Private Wheeler, H Company.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT BOXING.

Private Martindale, D Company.

LIGHT-WEIGHT BOXING.

Private Sullivan, G Company.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

BAREILLY,

Dec., 1891.

DEAR EDITOR,

I again head my letter to you from the same place as last year, though not the station of the Battalion as will be subsequently shown. To begin with the New Year of '91, the first thing to record is the loss of our No. 1 in the Polo Team, Jenner being sent home sick; and about the same time, *i.e.*, January, we were busy doing some soldiering, night attacks, and so on. Curzon, wishing to see as much as he could of the country, plumbed the depth of a well during one night's march. It was not too deep for him; he is a tall man as you know. Then there was another departure to England, namely, Wilbraham, who also was sent home sick. This was unfortunate, as *Aladdin* was put on again, and your "own correspondent" had to take Wilbraham's part. However, with a little *émail noir*, a sufficient likeness was obtained to make a respectable imitation of the original exponent of the part.

The Polo Tournament was a bit of a disappointment to us all, for we expected great things from our team, but you will have a special report from the players themselves, so I won't say more about it. We were glad that the winning team included the son of a Rifleman anyway—Stephen, son of Colonel Fitzroy Stephen, who commanded 4th Battalion.

In March, the Battalion started for Ranikhet, there to be quartered—[you will receive a description of that place]—and were astonished, delighted, disgusted, all in turns, at finding *snow* on the ground when they got there. Now we often see snow in this country on the Himalayas; even from here we can see the “snow-clad heights” on a clear day, but to *feel it* is another thing. The Station-Master at Bareilly told me he had not felt snow for 22 years, so had sent for a jar of it from the hills to see what it was like.

The Orderly-room Clerk, Qr.-Mr. Sergeant Cox, I regret to say died, just as the Battalion was leaving, of smallpox. He had been a long time in the orderly-room and was held in high esteem by all.

In March, 2nd Lieut. Le Breton Simmons, grandson of George Simmons, so much mentioned in Sir W. Cope’s “History of the Regiment,” joined.

And now we received the new Musketry Regulations, so long looked for, and with delight we found we were to shoot at a round bulls’-eye, instead of the man figure, which was so difficult to aim at; but the standard for marksmen was a bit high (it has since been reduced), and very few marksmen appeared in the list at the end of each Company’s course.

We played two cricket matches this month :—Officers R. B. v. Officers’ Standing Camp, which we won. We then played the Station, and likewise beat them.

A Small Theatrical and Variety Performance was given; Acting-Corporal Kinsman bringing down the house in his old part of Billy Doo in the farce of that name; Sergeant Waight playing Dick Spooner very well, and Seraphina being gracefully done by Mrs. McAllister. In June, a good many of us went to Naini Tal for the Annual Week there to do battle for Ranikhet, and made a very poor show, as we were defeated all

round, except at Billiards. Captain Raikes composed a song, which was sung at supper on the last evening, and was received with applause.

The New Standing Orders were received in July. We were glad to see that the Regimental ribbon was described, and hope we shall not see bogus black and green ribbons of various patterns any more.

Saunderson, who had been very ill with enteric, was pronounced convalescent, much to everyone's joy. He and Knox proved a great addition to our cricketing strength, and made a lot of runs between them.

On the Battalion Birthday, August 25th, we had some sports, which were somewhat interfered with by rain, but went off fairly well, though we should have liked to have seen more entries.

In September, there was a gymnastic competition between Companies, and very good it was. Sergeant Legg had taken a lot of trouble to help the competitors, and the example set by Captain Parker in working hard had a most excellent result.

September 15th, the Battalion Team shot for the "Honour and Glory Match," as it is called, and were 10th. Unfortunately they did not do quite as well as they expected, as their average had been over 90 during practice, and on this day they only made 87.70.

September 24th, 26th, 28th, the Burlesque of *Faust à la Raniukhet* was produced. Captain Raikes, as old Faust, recalled to our minds the time we had seen the same subject portrayed at the Gaiety. What a long time ago! Green Wilkinson was very beautiful as young Faust. Bandsman Bywater was excellent as Mephisto, and his descent into the lower regions was a fine scenic display. Martha was admirably played by Bugle-Major McAllister, whose wife looked extremely well and played very prettily the travestied part of Margaret. Stewart

looked and played a Card Sharper to the life, and the Policemen were excellent, explaining in song the arduous duties they had to perform, with significant gestures. Le Breton Simmons' feet were much admired.

We gave the Munster Fusiliers a complimentary show before they went away, after being quartered with us for many years, and Captain Raikes' special tag was received with vociferous applause.

The Naini Tal folk came over from Oct. 28th to Nov. 3rd, to try conclusions with us and we gave them as good as they gave us when we went to them; the cricket was an easy win for us, an innings and 70 runs. The billiards also fell to us. We then had a gymnastic display by the best men of the Battalion, who had been practising for some time; the arrangements of the rehearsals ably carried out by Capt. Parker and Sergeant Legg, showed on the night of the performance how much trouble must have been taken with them. With extreme regret I have to mention that one of the performers a most promising gymnast, Acting-Corporal Powell died at Lucknow from cholera, just after arriving there (within a week of the above performance), whither he had gone to go through a six months' course.

The colonel gave a Football Shield to be competed for by Companies, and great was the excitement as to who would win. Captain Parker had taken a great deal of pains in getting up matches, and in improving the style of play. The matches for the Shield showed how much the Battalion football had improved since last year.

Hammond left on leave, pending retirement, about the same time that the Battalion started from Ranikhet for this place; we shall miss him sorely, and can only wish him success and prosperity in private life.

Noel went on leave to the Snows till the end of the year. Biddulph sends you an account of his journey into

Thibet, and Talbot and Vernon will, I hope, do the same of their tiger shoot. Up to this not very many small birds have been shot, but some one or other goes out every other day and gets something.

Quartermaster Hoey, Sergeant-Major Wilmot, Sergeant Hopkins, and Acting-Corporal Cryer went to Meerut to compete in the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association matches, but beyond twenty rupees won by the Sergeant-Major, they did not do much.

We shall not compete at Polo this season, our team being broken up, and in addition to that half the battalion is away on detachment close to Rampur, and I fear they will not return till February, so we are sadly scattered, and this detachment contains all the polo players of the Battalion.

Christmas passed with its usual "sad rites" and on Boxing day the Volunteers had an "At Home" on their range, when a team of our officers, Stewart, Green-Wilkinson, Hoey, and Steward repeated the success of this time last year, by winning the Lloyd Lindsay (on foot) from all comers; the team of sergeants composed of Sergeant-Major Wilmot, Sergeant Richards, Drinkwater, and Squibb being again 2nd—pretty good two years running. It was a close thing, only 5 seconds between them.

And with this record of our last success I must leave you, hoping you won't be wearied with this rigmarole. Wishing you and all Riflemen past and present and to come all good things for '92.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE COCKBURN.

P. S.—As this goes to post, a lot of articles manufactured by men of the Battalion go to Meerut for the

exhibition there. Last January numbers of prizes were gained, notably by Private Freeman, for heads and skins cured and stuffed by himself, and for cabinet making by Acting-Corporal Smith, since gone home. We hope to be able to record more wins next year.

2ND BATTALION.

BELFAST,

December, 1891.

DEAR EDITOR,

Here we are still at Belfast, and I will endeavour to relate the doings of the second Battalion for the past year.

First of all I must tell you how pleased we all were with the first number of *The Chronicle*, we all agree that it has made an excellent start and hope the future numbers will be as successful as the first.

During January and February we were a very small party at Belfast, owing to a large number of officers being away on leave. Can't make out why people like having such a lot of leave.

Of those who remained, Lawrence, Ramsay and Stephens did a good lot of hunting. The country is not a very good one, rather cramped with a lot of stone walls which caused a great deal of disaster both to the horses and their riders.

The chief pack is the County Down stag hounds who meet within easy distance, two days a week, and there is a pack of harriers which occasionally show good sport. The rest of us who didn't hunt went in violently for golf, on some very good links at Newcastle, about an hour off by train; and we had an occasional day's shooting with Arthur Ferguson who was on detachment at Downpatrick,

where there is a nice snipe bog. The best day, as far as I remember, was twenty-four teal, three or four widgeon, a duck or two, and about seven couple of snipe. Another day, two guns got twelve couple of snipe and two or three teal, which is considered good for this part of the world.

In March the second leavers came back, but our party was still small as Lawrence was away hunting in Kildare; Crake, Coke, Fyers, Arthur, and Thesiger were all in England, going through various courses of instruction for the improvement of their minds, manners, and military prospects, which they all passed with flying colours. In fact Fyers learnt so much at his Garrison Class at Shorncliffe, that on his return, his old hats and waistcoats were too small and he had to go in for some, three sizes larger.

Thesiger, Lawrence, and Ramsay went over to the "Point to Point," which, as you will probably see in another part of this *Chronicle*, resulted in the victory of Lawrence, whose luck, all will be glad to hear, seems to be improving at last, as he also won the Irish and Grand Military and two other good races with Paul Pry.

In May, the Royal Highlanders left for Limerick and we were all brought together again in one barrack, and took over their mess house, which is a very fine building, originally intended for Hong Kong, but some one seems to have made a mistake as it got no further than Belfast, much to our present advantage. The 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment relieved the Royal Highlanders and took over the detachments.

The fishing season was now commencing, and everyone broke out into rods, landing nets, waders, dry flies, eyed hooks, drawn gut, &c. The keenest fishermen are certainly Annesley, Fyers, and Stephens, but I regret to say that up to the time of going to press, they have only succeeded in capturing one eel, which was caught by Lt.

Stephens in the dark, one night and gave him a great shock on landing it. I should also mention Cowell as a very keen fisherman, he was determined to give the salmon every chance of being caught, as he was found standing on a rock in the middle of the river steadily fishing with a worm at one end of his line and two very fine flies about five feet further up, and he is reported to have asked another angler for the loan of an artificial minnow to add to the variety of his bill of fare.

The most successful fisherman has been Harry Fergusson who has caught a lot of nice trout on a river belonging to Lord O'Neill about an hour off by train.

Vic. Couper has also developed into a very keen fisherman; there is a certain trout about an hour off by train (*n.b.*, you will observe most things here are about that distance off by train), which is generally known as "the officer." This fish is Vic.'s particular friend, he has been after him about nineteen times, and every fly in the book is offered to him in turn; if the officer's liver is in good order and he is in a good temper with things generally, he condescends to make a sort of half rise and Vic. comes home radiant; if, on the other hand the weather is cold and the officer's liver is not as it should be, he simply treats Vic.'s efforts with contempt and remains at the bottom, winking his left eye and gently moving his tail, still the patient Vic. returns happy, for has he not at any rate seen "the officer?" One day in June when the weather was hot, the day perfect and "the officer" in a more than usually amiable frame of mind, he was kind enough to rise and be hooked. Vic. was alone and without his landing net (this fact probably the officer knew) and after affording excellent sport for about ten minutes, he unhooked himself and returned to his old lair at the bottom of the river. Vic. returned more delighted than ever. He has the makings of a great dry-fly fisherman.

Cricket has been a great feature in the amusements at Belfast.

The committee of the North of Ireland ground were very kind in asking a lot of us to play in all their matches. Private Pickett on one occasion bowled 16 wickets for 37 runs when playing against the strongest eleven the North of Ireland could get together. Vic. Couper sprained his knee badly in the middle of June, but a visit to Wharton Hood very soon put him all right again.

Major Monnie Curzon came to see us in June, and we were very glad to see him again and hear all the news from India.

The arrival of Jack Sherston in June was very opportune, as it enabled a polo team to be started to compete for the Infantry Cup at Hurlingham. Time was rather short but they bought ponies with great spirit from England and six good barbs from "Gib," that knew the game already, and further had the advantage of practising with the 9th Lancers, who have two squadrons quartered here; and practice with such real past masters in the game was the very thing they wanted.

Colonel Swaine went over to the manoeuvres at Aldershot in July, and Major Sackville took command of the Battalion. There isn't very much opportunity of doing much in the soldiering line here, as the barracks are in the town and a very long way from any decent open ground, but we had two or three nice little field-days on the top of Cave hill, about three miles out from the town. The rifle range is four miles off and rather small. We have a small range to ourselves, being the only battalion with the magazine rifle over here.

We had a good deal of salmon fishing from the end of July to September, but as a rule the water was too high to do very much good. The best rivers are the Bann, the Moine and a small river near Larne, belonging to

Lord Antrim, who very kindly gave a lot of us leave to fish there.

As the 12th of August came round a good many went over to Scotland after the grouse. Talking of grouse, there is a young officer in this Battalion, who is a very keen sportsman and something of a naturalist; the conversation one day happened to be about shooting and fishing, and as some of us are always glad of information on sporting subjects, we asked the said "expert" if he could tell us the difference between a grilse and a grouse. Without the least hesitation he informed us that he had frequently shot *both birds!* but that he couldn't explain the difference in plumage unless he had the two birds before him; of course one was the male and the other the female!

H.R.H. The Commander-in-Chief came and inspected the Garrison in October, and did us the honour of dining with us in the evening.

Early in October the two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, who had been quartered with us ever since January, returned to Dundalk, and we were very sorry indeed to say good-bye to them. Capts. Little, Duff, Bishop, and Willoughby, were in command of the different troops, whilst Major Bloomfield Gough, an old Rifleman, was in command of the wing; the subalterns were Fiennes, Ellison and Lord Charles Bentinck. It made a great difference to us in all our sports and games having such a real good lot of fellows as neighbours. Luckily for us, two more squadrons under Major Morland were coming in to relieve them when I left. Before going away on first leave we also had to say good-bye to Colonel Swaine, who is returning to Berlin as Military Attaché, and also to Major Sackville, second in command, promoted to the command of the 4th Battalion, and I need hardly say how sorry we were to lose them.

Those who are still at Belfast report good sport, hunting with the County Down Staghounds.

With best wishes to all the other Battalions, and old Riflemen from this Battalion,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR HOOD.

3RD BATTALION.

MIAN MIR,

31st December, 1891.

MY DEAR EDITOR,

Our last letter carried you up to our arrival at Mian Mir for the Camp of Exercise of 1890-1 and as you see, we are again back in the same locality and although I unfortunately have no diary with me, I will endeavour to relate all that I can remember during the last year.

The only matter of interest or otherwise to record during January was that it rained almost every day, the whole ground became a quagmire and a big lake formed closed to the camp. The men had an exceedingly hard time of it, being in single-fly tents and lying on the ground, but very few went sick, although I am sorry to say not a few suffered a good deal from ague and rheumatism after our return to Jullundur.

However, the dampness of their surroundings in no way damped their spirits and in spite of the rain and mud they marched admirably, the longest marches being 20 and 25 miles respectively.

On New Year's Day there were some Battalion Sports and the prizes were given away by Lady Gough.

On January 19th, we had a dramatic performance in which Colonel Brownrigg, O'Brien, Carr and myself acted.

Before the camp broke up there was a grand assault-of-arms for the whole of the Lahore District, and Colour-Sergeant English of B Company won the prize for the best man-at-arms, choosing the bayonet as his weapon. He also won the fencing competition and the bayonet v. sword, mounted. We marched back to Jullundur at the end of January. Soon after our return, Sergt.-Major W. H. Davis became seriously ill with enteric fever, but I am glad to say got through it and went to the hills to Dugshai, whence he returned eventually, completely restored to health, to the great joy of all ranks.

On the 19th and 20th of March, our annual Athletic Sports took place and were fortunately just brought to a close before a terrific dust storm came on. Corporal Oldfield was the most successful competitor.

On March 29th, the very night before the detachment marched to Dharmasala, Cosby, who was to have gone in command, was suddenly taken seriously ill and had to be left behind, Walsh taking his place. I am sorry to say that he got gradually worse and after a painful illness, died on 26th May. He was a general favourite and his death was keenly felt.

In April, Mills and myself were sent up to Dalhousie. Tryon came out from England to join in April, another old Riflemen's son, his father and uncle having both served in the Regiment, whilst his uncle was *the* Tryon who was killed at the "Ovens," Sebastopol.

Golf was started about May by Steuart and soon became very popular, and was a pleasant change after incessant lawn tennis.

During June, Cairns and Carr returned from a shooting expedition in the Central Provinces, where they had bagged 17 bison, besides other game.

On July 3rd, Colonel Lyttleton arrived from England and took over command from Col. Brownrigg, who went on leave, and shortly afterwards, Fergusson went up to Dharmsala to command the detachment there.

In the middle of the hot weather the heat in the plains was fearful, the temperature indoors at Jullundur varying from 97° to 104°, but the health of the troops did not materially suffer, the number of men in the station hospital never exceeding 62. There were a few cases of heat-apoplexy, none of them fatal.

On the 12th July, Slaney and Pinney came back from their shooting trip in the Central Provinces having bagged 6 tiger, 1 bear, 4 buffalo, 2 bison, and a few antelope. Slaney on his return went to Amritsar and took over command there.

All this time, and for long afterwards, the Battalion was exceedingly short of officers, no Company was commanded by its own Major or Captain (for the good reason that we had no company commanders of the latter rank!), and at one time the duties of Adjutant, Paymaster, Quarter-Master, and also the command of two companies were performed by one officer—Steuart! This was owing to a series of unforeseen changes. Vans Agnew and Ford both retired whilst on leave; Wilkinson went on leave from the 1st Battalion without joining the 3rd; Hornby still remained in England after leaving the Staff College; Prosser was on leave, and Bathurst retired in September. However, matters went on quite smoothly and the behaviour of the Battalion was excellent.

In September, Bathurst left the Battalion on retirement, to everybody's regret. He had been 23 years in

the Regiment, and during this time he had often done it excellent service in the cricket field.

On the 17th October, Paget joined us and has already proved himself a valuable acquisition to the cricket team.

Early in November, the Hill detachments returned. Our detachment at Dalhousie had a capital time there, and, with the exception of the usual rains, the climate was delightful. In the autumn, five of us were there together, and we had lots of theatricals, dances, &c., and we brought back a few trophies in the way of bear, gooral, &c., shot in the hills,

On 21st November we again started for the Camp of Exercise at Mian Mir, picking up the Amritsar detachment on the way. We had various battles *en route* and whilst at Amritsar, two companies (D and F) played and beat the corresponding companies of the Manchester regiment at cricket, Paget's bowling being most effective. Soon after the arrival of the Battalion in camp the farce of *Woodcock's Little Game* was successfully played at the K. O. S. Borderers' Theatre with Colonel Brownrigg as Swansdown, Baker-Carr as David, and myself as Mr. Woodcock. It was given in aid of Lady Roberts's Nursing Fund and she and the Commander-in-Chief, were both present.

After our experiences of last year, great precautions were taken against the rain, drains were cut, walls built, and floors laid down, which proved to be thoroughly successful in keeping off the rain, for none has fallen up-to-date! The dust, however, has been something awful, and the Battalion has made various marches and swallowed its share of the same. I give this only from hearsay, since owing to the duties of Divisional Signaller having been thrust on me, I have, unfortunately, been unable to partake in these excursions.

Christmas day passed off very quietly. There was no trouble of any sort and the end of the year finds us still in the tented field. With best wishes for 1892.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

F. E. S. ADAIR.

4TH BATTALION.

RAGLAN BARRACKS,

DEVONPORT,

December 31st, 1891.

DEAR EDITOR,

To the 4th Battalion, the year 1891 has been one of peace and quietness, no manœuvres interfering to disturb our repose. It is true, that in May the forces of the Isle of Wight were to have been mobilized to prevent the landing of a hostile fleet, in which case the Battalion was to have been split up into detachments to defend the coast round the Needles and Hurst Castle, but the Admiralty refused to play, so the whole war fell to the ground and we remained as we were.

The Queen's Guard at Cowes from 17th December 1890 till February 20th 1891, was found by B Company (F. C. Howard and Mackenzie), and from July 17th to August 28th by C Company (Wilson and Petre). The Battalion found a guard of honour under Metcalfe, Beresford and Radcliffe on August 17th on the occasion of an Investiture of Orders by Her Majesty at Osborne. On August 29th, H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, in his capacity of G.O.C., Southern District, inspected the

Battalion. On December 11th the Battalion embarked at Cowes in gunboats and were conveyed in them across the Solent to Portsmouth, there to embark in H.M.S. *Assistance* for Devonport, the baggage having been previously dispatched. After having embarked, we were inspected on board by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, who, with H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, had come down to the Dockyard to see us off. We started about 3 p.m., and found ourselves at Devonport about 9 a.m. the next morning, after a rough passage, for the weather, following its usual custom whenever we have a move to make, was atrocious.

Devonport seems a very good sort of place, with a first rate racquet court, but as yet we have hardly been here long enough to find out much more about it; the barracks are good, though they would be all the better for a little more room.

Our Musketry record this year is a very satisfactory one, notably that of D Company (Hardinge's), which shot at Aldershot with the Magazine rifle, and had no less than seven marksmen under the old conditions of 190 points, and it is satisfactory to note that of the Good Shooting medals presented by Curzon, the gold one should be won by so good a score as Acting-Corporal Wallingford's 238. In Musketry competitions, Congreve and Savile by their united efforts, have coached teams that have beaten any previous record we have in that department, winning for the second year in succession the Montgomery, the Young Soldiers, and the Inter-Regimental Cups, the latter with an excellent average of nearly 89 points, and it is hard luck under the circumstances, that there should have been so very few other competitors, and the prize therefore of very small value. Signalling too has shown a great improvement on last year, the Battalion gaining 22 places and obtain-

ing a third prize, besides being specially mentioned for efficiency in service messages. Private Fryer gained the prize given by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as the best signaller in the Southern District.

A great benefit to the riflemen of the Battalion was started this year in the shape of the 4th Battalion Branch of the Riflemen's Temperance League. Our old society was in a very moribund condition, so Captain Riley from the Depôt came down on Aug. 25th to help us start this new branch on a sound footing. The results have been very successful, for the members now, with Nicol at their head, number over 100, and under the auspices of "the league" several most successful smoking concerts have been given.

To turn to games, Battalion cricket has rather languished, due chiefly to our insular position which limited our fixtures, so our cricketers had to content themselves with the Green Jacket matches at St. Cross. Company cricket on the other hand, has flourished like the proverbial green bay tree, a vast amount of enthusiasm having been displayed over the various ties, so much so, that a football competition has been instituted on the same lines. Battalion football has also distinctly improved.

On Christmas Day we followed the example set by the 2nd Battalion last year, by having Athletic Sports all day, dinner in the evening, followed by a "Gaff," which lasted till after 11 p.m., and the results were equally satisfactory, as the guard Report of the 26th can testify.

With this the doings of 1891 come to a close, and this letter, such as it is, as well. With the best wishes of the 4th Battalion for a prosperous '92 to all Riflemen Past and Present,

I remain, Yours truly,

C. G. FORTESCUE.

“GENERAL DUNDAS.”

The following letter from Mr. Miller, formerly Band-master 1st Battalion, will be of interest to those who read in last year's *Chronicle* about the old Riflemen's song, “General Dundas.”

It would now appear that in the 1st Battalion in 1820 or so, the song was sung with the name of “Colonel Manningham.” As the 1st Battalion was the one originally raised by Colonel Coote Manningham in 1800 as “an Experimental Corps of Riflemen” (only some twenty years prior to Mr. Miller's hearing the song as a boy) there can be no reasonable doubt that the *original* song must have run as described by Mr. Miller.

The alteration to “General Dundas,” which appears to have been made in the 3rd Battalion version, as stated last year, is possibly due to the fact of that Battalion having been raised in 1809 by order of General Dundas, the Commander-in-Chief, who succeeded Coote Manningham as Colonel-in-Chief of the 95th Rifles.

61, WROTTESLEY ROAD,

PLUMSTEAD,

20th March, 1892.

MAJOR VERNER,

SIR,

I have much pleasure in answering yours. I used to sing the old song, “To fight for England's glory,” when I was a boy. Never anyone thought of General Dundas. I remember well singing, “Colonel Manningham was the man,” and “to fight for England's glory.” I can't remember the song now. I know there

was something about Boney in the 2nd verse, but never heard of General Dundas.

One thing I am certain of, that there was no mention of the name of Dundas in it; of Colonel Manningham, Yes, for I used to sing it when a boy, and remember just the first of it.

Believe me, Major,

Your humble Servant,

W. MILLER.

P.S.—On the 144th page of the *Chronicle* of last year the Regimental Call there given is the commencement of No. 2 *Reveill  *, that I sounded as a lad when on guard at the Detached Dock at Portsmouth in 1828.

W. M.

THE “ MOUNTED RIFLEMAN’S ” SONG.

DEAR EDITOR,

I read with much interest the correspondence in the first volume of the *Chronicle* on the subject of “ General Dundas.”

I think that soldiers’ songs furnish a subject of interest to all officers past as well as present, and should always be worthy of notice in such a publication as the *Chronicle*.

I therefore send you the words of a modern song, composed by No. 6526, Private D. May of the 1st Battalion, when on service with the Mounted Infantry in Burma.

I regret that I cannot also send the tune, which was very spirited and often helped to enliven us by the camp fires.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK RAIKES.

THE SONG OF "THE MOUNTED."

I.

I crave your notice for a time, pray listen to my song,
It is about the gallant corps to which we men belong.
We had to serve in Burma for months, it might be years.
They dished us out with breeches, coats, bandooks, and bandoliers.

Chorus—

Then come along, my hearties! together we will ride,
Together we will conquer, together we will die.
We ride o'er hills, we ride o'er vales,
We have no foolish fear.
For free from care are those who bear
Bandooks and bandolier.

II.

All mounted upon Burman tats to the jungles off we go.
Some sturdy steeds are found too fast, and others far too slow.
The friendly villagers depart and quickly run with fear.
When they see us ride, and by our side, bandook and bandolier.

Chorus—

III.

The fierce dacoit is a creature strange, his life is doubtless gay,
He does no work, and spends his time in boozing and in play.
When "The Mounted" scour his jungle haunts, he flees away
in fear.
When the bullet flies and the look-out spies, bandook and bandolier.

Chorus—

IV.

Now I must bid you all good night, I can no longer stay,
For fear a runner might come in to summon us away,
By shouting "*Damiah sheethe!*" It may be far or near.
Away we ride, and bear with pride, bandook and bandolier.

Chorus—

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Sir William Fraser tells us that whenever Lord Beaconsfield stayed in a country house he was so bored, that for lack of better employment he invariably over-eat himself; the usual bilious attack resulting. For the same reason the soldier, from time immemorial, has eaten and drunk to excess on Christmas Day.

In Barracks or Camp the day begins with the usual frugal meal of dry bread and possibly cold tea. This is followed by a cold church parade and a colder service. Then to the Rifleman, empty in body and soul, opens at 12 the Canteen. At 1 p.m. he eats an enormous dinner; there is no inducement to leave barracks, for theatres, music halls, &c., are closed, so 10 hours of continuous eating and drinking complete the day.

Thus Christmas is but too often for the majority, a day of discomfort and annoyance; for a large minority a day of continued drunkenness, with the guard-room, and "hot coppers" as a finale.

In '89 a remedy was tried; three good meals were substituted for one "blow out," and amusements were provided throughout the day. The change succeeded, all ranks were pleased, and the Battalion was sober—there being two prisoners only next morning.

This plan was followed with equal success in '90 and '91, which fact is my excuse for bringing it before your readers in the hope that if other Battalions have the same unpleasant experience of Christmas that we had before '89, they may be induced to give it a trial.

Here is roughly the scheme, which having been agreed to by all the Officers, was approved by the C.O., and put as a notice at the end of orders :—

From Canteen...	...	2/-	per head in mess.
„ Captain ...	...	6d.	„ „
„ Subaltern ...	...	3d.	„ „
„ Canteen to Married Men ...	...	1/-	
„ „ „ Women ...	...	1/-	
„ „ Children ...	...	6d.	

The money from the Canteen to be expended—

Breakfast ...	...	6d.
Dinner ...	...	1/-
Supper ...	...	6d.

The grant of Beer given by the Brewer to be divided—

1 pint per head for dinner.

1 „ „ „ supper.

No other Beer to be allowed in the Barrack Room.

Dinners will be at 12.15, and supper at 6 p.m.

At 2.30 p.m., there will be a Company Football Tournament, 6 a side. Prizes, 5/- a head the winning team.

At 4.30 p.m., there will be a Boxing Competition.

Heavy Weights ...	1st Prize, 10/-
„ ...	2nd „ 5/-
Light Weights ...	1st Prize, 10/-
„ ...	2nd „ 5/-

At 8 p.m., there will be a Grand Variety Entertainment in the Recreation Room.

The football ground this year was a long way from Barracks, so in addition to the above, there was hockey match in Barracks at 3 p.m.

The C.O. did not visit the dinners, but visited the suppers, informally.

The Variety Entertainment must be a good one and takes some working up, as outside talent, which is a

necessity, is often difficult to get. In this department we have an impresario without an equal, who in a wider sphere, would make Augustus Harris tremble.

The Sergeants have their supper and sing-song at 10 p.m. after the entertainment.

In '89 and '90, 1/- per head in mess from the Canteen was sufficient. This amount we doubled in '91, owing to the number of men on furlough, and the large credit of the canteen funds.

The total cost of entertainments and prizes, &c., was £13.

This plan involves a hard day's work for Officers and N.C.O.'s, but "keep the Tambourine a Rowling" and all goes well.

Yours ever,

1892.

PROGRESS.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR, 1892.

A Regimental Sheet-Almanack has been compiled this year, size, 35 inches by 25 inches. It is more especially designed for Sergeants' Messes, Recreation Rooms, Barrack Rooms, &c. The Regimental Badge is at the top of the calendar, with a portrait of H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief in the centre and pictures of Riflemen at the four corners.

Copies can be obtained from the publisher of the *Chronicle* (Mr. R. H. Porter, 18, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.), for 1/- each, post-free, or 7/6 the dozen.

RANIKHET IN 1891.

BY MAJOR HON. E. NOEL.

The hill station of Ranikhet is in the district of Kumaon, a non-regulation district of the North West Provinces, and which, with the adjoining district of Garhwal was annexed after the Nepaulese war of 1815.

It lies about twenty miles within the outer range of the Himalayas, on which most of the Indian hill stations are situated, and owing to its position enjoys a less variable climate; the average yearly rainfall here is about 42 inches, less than half that of Naini Tal, and Ranikhet is not subject to the long and heavy downpours so frequently there experienced. The heat in summer is high for a hill station, but on the other hand the winter is mild; the mean temperature in summer is 69.5° and in winter 48.3° , the highest reading of the thermometer in the shade for the year 1891 was 88° and the lowest, 29° Fahrenheit.

The views of the snowy ranges from Ranikhet are very grand, stretching from the glaciers of Gangutri on the west to the mountains of Nepal on the east. The "giants" of these ranges are Nanda Devi, 25,660 feet and Kamat, 25,443 feet. The former is the culminating point of a mass of snowy heights considerably in front of the main chain, and at its nearest point not more than 50 miles in a bee-line from Ranikhet. The latter lies about 90 miles away and can only be seen in very clear weather. The peaks over 20,000 feet are too numerous to mention.

The principal passes into Thibet from these parts are the Mana and Niti to the north, and those leading from the Milam valley to the north-east towards the Mana lake.

Ranikhet is a purely military station and has been occupied for about twenty years; it stands about 6,000 feet above sea level, the highest point Kumpur hill, which is covered by the barracks, rising to 6,300 feet, while the neighbouring hill of Chaubatya reaches nearly 7,000 feet.

There are barracks at Ranikhet for a whole battalion, and at Chaubatya for a strong wing; these latter quarters have been occupied for the last three years by the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who came from Burma about the same time as the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. About a mile east of Kumpur is the standing camp, formed of detachments from regiments in the Rohilkhand and Oudh districts during hot weather, and commanded by a field officer from each district alternately. Between, lie a series of married quarters, including the Fitzwygram barracks, occupied during the hot weather by families from regiments in the plains.

There are no native troops at Ranikhet, except a small detachment of Gurkhas who find the Treasury guard, and a few sappers attached to the Garrison Class. Ranikhet is a centre of Garrison Instruction, and three courses take place here during the summer months. Almora, the capital of Kumaon, about 15 miles east of Ranikhet, is the permanent station of the 3rd Gurkhas.

A feature of Ranikhet are its roads, by which one can drive nearly all over the station. It is connected with the plains by two cart roads, the old one leading by Ramnagar, 56 miles at the foot of the hills, to Muradabad about 100 miles, and the new, leading to the railway terminus of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon line at Kathgodam, 50 miles, with a branch to Naini Tal, 40

miles; the distance to this station by the bridle path however is only 24 miles. There is also a cart road to Almora 29 miles, and one under construction further into the interior to Bagesar, the scene of an annual fair in the month of January.

The hills around Ranikhet are covered generally with pine woods, and on the hill of Chaubatia is a thick growth of evergreen, oak and rhododendron, and when the latter are in flower in the early spring, these wooded slopes afford a scene of singular beauty.

The only flat ground in the station is the artificially made parade ground, which serves as a place for gymkhanas, cricket, football and all sports.

NATAL IN 1891.

BY CAPTAIN F. S. THORNTON.

As this country is *terra incognita* to most Riflemen, perhaps a short account of it would not be out of place.

The climate is its chief and very nearly its only attraction, for it is extremely unlikely that we shall ever have another "small war" in S. Africa, and game has practically ceased to exist in S. Africa proper and has now to be looked for in Lower Central Africa. When I was in Bechuanaland in 1885, one could not ride for an hour without seeing game of some sort or another, and I believe at that time, or not long before, it was nearly as plentiful

in most parts of Natal and Zululand. Now civilisation has either killed it off, or driven it up to the north, and beyond a stray *daika* here and there, a few partridges, and quail when they are in, the veldt is devoid of wild animal life. Two of the 11th Hussars, Capt. Lehmann and Lieut. Combe, are now on the Pungwe River, and we are all curious to know what sport they are meeting with, as no one from here has been so high up the coast as that before.

Last time I went out with a party (one of whom was Rae, whom all who served with the 2nd Battalion at Gib. will remember), to camp out in the Drakensburg Mountains, the range which separates Natal from Basutoland, and where we were assured we should still find antelope and any number of partridges. Snow was on the mountains and it was bitterly cold. A driving sleet every morning always prevented our getting a fire lit. Luckily we had brought an etna and so managed to get a cup of hot cocoa before starting. About ten o'clock it used to clear up and was very jolly for the rest of the day. We got a few buck, and I had a shot at an *oribi* at 350 yards or so away, too far unfortunately for my paradox. There was no getting nearer him as he was standing on a ledge of rock on the other side of a deep chasm which there was no getting round. I didn't give enough elevation and the bullet struck the ledge. We got a few partridges, red-wing and grey-wing, and that was all.

The red-wing is very like our English partridge and inhabits the lowlands; the grey-wing is more like a grouse both in its plumage and habits, and is found only on the mountains and on the tops of the lower spurs. It is very quick and strong on the wing, and has a habit of sinking in its flight which makes it difficult to hit.

I think I have said enough to show that anyone who

comes out to S. Africa proper for sport will be disappointed. Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar, would be a far better base to start from than either the Cape or Natal. Game of every description is plentiful within two days' march of that place. The proper time to go is between June and September; the fever is very bad at all other times of the year.

There are some very good fellows amongst the Natal colonists, but since the collapse of the gold boom at Johannesburg no one has any money, and the place is as dull as ditchwater. Racing, which was once a feature, is fast dying out. Polo, however, still flourishes, and the country all round is excellent for riding. Good ponies fetch from £15 to £20, and at least £30 has to be given for anything over 15 hands.

It would be impossible to imagine a better country for teaching practical soldiering. Manœuvring ground of every description lies immediately round Maritzburg and Eshowe (Zululand). Four Companies of Infantry, two of which are mounted, are quartered in the latter place, which although very isolated, is in some respects better than Maritzburg, where the Barracks are old and unhealthy and the climate much hotter. Last summer we had an enteric fever epidemic, which carried off many of the 11th. The climate is glorious from May to October, crisp, bright days and frosty nights. In the summer, 3 days' oppressive heat are generally followed by a violent thunderstorm and 3 cool days, after which it works up again for another storm, and so on.

The Colonial Forces consist of a few Artillery Naval Volunteers, a Regiment of Horse, and a Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, the latter a mixture of everything. Some are dressed like the 60th, others are in trows, others with a red stripe down the trouser, and all march past to "95!"

A few days ago I was surprised by a visit from a bandsman who had just taken his discharge from the 3rd Battalion, and who had come to this country in the hope of getting employment. I got his name put down for the Natal Mounted Police, a very fine and well-paid force, and he was promised the next vacancy, and he ought to do well.

BUFFALO SHOOTING IN CENTRAL INDIA.

BY LIEUT. H. E. VERNON.

We had decided to have a try for buffalo in the Raipur district, east of Nagpur, so with ten weeks' leave before us we started from our station at Ranikhet on the first of April for a forty mile ride down hill to Kathgodam. We caught the only train in the day on the 2nd, as it was moving out of the station, paying our baggage coolies out of the window as we crawled slowly towards the plains. Three days in the train brought us to Nagpur where we laid in a store of provisions and necessities and finally reached Raipur on the 6th. The remainder of that day was spent in engaging carts and buying a couple of small ponies for ourselves to ride, and in calling on a native superintendent of police who was extremely civil and obliging, sending one of his own mounted policemen with us as an orderly. This man proved himself invaluable to us in the jungle in going messages and procuring provisions. It was not until

6 p.m. of the 7th that we managed to start our carts and servants off, following ourselves the next morning. After five days' marching due south, about eighty miles, we received news of a tigress that had taken up her quarters at a village called Gatasili. We tied up for her and she killed without delay on the first night, but did not wait for us to beat her out. This however was not to be wondered at, as we afterwards learnt that a Forest Officer had foolishly shot her cub, and she naturally was unwilling to share its fate. We tied up for her again the next night but with no result, so arranged a beat for bears on a hill some three miles from camp. Talbot and I posted ourselves ahead on the far side of the hill, and I sent my gunbearer up the tree beneath which I was standing to be out of the way and also to act as a look-out. With the first cry of the beaters a fine male tiger came trotting out towards me offering a difficult shot about sixty yards off through thick undergrowth. I waited until he was level with me and tried a quick shot with my .577 express—a whisk of the tail and he was gone. On examining the spot where he had been there was no blood to be seen so we presumed that I had missed him and did not follow him up. However three days later some villagers gathering wild berries in the jungle came upon his body quite close to where I had fired at him, and brought him in. My shot had passed clean through his body just behind the ribs—too far back to take effect immediately—the skin of course was useless.

The next day we marched again ten miles south to Sihoa, and on arriving there learnt that a tiger had killed during the night, so with the help of an energetic sergeant of police we soon collected sufficient men for a beat. The tiger had killed a cow in a triangular shaped strip of jungle, one side of which was bounded by the broad sandy bed of the river Mahanuddi and the other

by cultivated ground, so we posted ourselves near the apex of the triangle. We had not to wait long before a tigress came out giving Talbot a difficult chance, she did not stop however but turned and galloped across in front of me about fifty yards off and I managed to bag her with a couple of shots from my paradox. She turned out to be a young tigress measuring only 8ft. 5in. but in good condition. The beaters saw a second tiger during the beat which broke across the river on hearing the shots and escaped. Soon after this we fell in with a Forest Officer who was surveying the district, and in conjunction with him, made a most disgraceful muddle of the next tiger we found. For several days we searched all the country round for tracks of buffalo on an elephant kindly lent us by the Forest Officer, but found that they had all migrated south in quest of water. These animals are not content with merely enough water to drink, but will travel for many miles to look for good mud holes where they can roll and wallow during the heat of the day, so that although during the rainy and winter months they may be found scattered about all over the country, yet when water becomes scarce they will all congregate near the largest rivers. We proceeded to work on slowly southwards, scouring all the surrounding country for tracks, but found nothing fresh until we reached Amar, forty miles south of Sihoa on the 30th. We shot a *cheetal* stag and a *coterie* (a small antelope), on the way, and this made a pleasant variety in the bill of fare which had consisted of nothing but chickens and an occasional jungle fowl or quail for some time past.

On our first day at Amar, Talbot shot a fine bull bison and this is his account of it.

“April 31st.—Amar. Started at 4 a.m., accompanied by a gun-bearer and water coolie and preceded by two trackers, one of whom by the way was in an advanced

stage of leprosy, and the other had twenty-three fingers and toes, and soon came across fresh tracks of a small herd of bison, which we followed for four hours, at length catching sight of them about 50 yards off on the far side of a nullah. I began to crawl down the bank when suddenly the idiot with the water bottle, seeing the herd now for the first time, said in a loud voice, "*Sahib*, there are the bison." Instantly every head was in the air and and I thought my chance was gone, but at last they began to graze again; looking behind, I saw my friend the water coolie in the act of lighting his pipe! I crept across the sandy nullah and having got under the lee of the opposite bank found myself within a few yards of the herd. Close to me were three cows and two calves, the latter were galloping about. There was a small tributary nullah, and if I could have crept up this unperceived I should have had an easy shot at the bull, so with a view to this I began to crawl, but when I had got about half-way up, one of the calves spotted me and became much interested in my proceedings, galloping backwards and forwards and looking down into the nullah. This presently attracted the attention of a cow and she trotted up pretty close to where I was sitting, so there was nothing for it but to shoot her, which I did, the bullet going up the nostril into the brain. I rushed forward reloading, as the rifle was a single barrel, hoping to get a shot at the bull, but it was too late and they went crashing off through the jungle. One of the calves stayed by its dead mother and the trackers coming up we tried to drive him into the nullah but without success.

"Breakfast disposed of I was lying on my back smoking, disgusted with my bad luck in missing the bull, when suddenly the tracker put the rifle into my hand and looking up I saw a black solitary bull walking straight towards us about 100 yards off. He had approached

within 50 yards when one of the trackers moved and the bull stopped with his head in the air. He kept moving his head about so that I could not get a shot at his chest; presently he put his head down to the ground, and I fired, aiming at the back of the neck just above his head. Down he came—and so did I—for I was sitting and the rifle carried 10 drachms, he struggled to get up but his back was broken—a lucky shot, for one inch higher and I should have missed him clean. He was a splendid chap over 18 hands, horns 34 inches span and 18 inches round the base.”

I was less fortunate than Talbot, and although I saw some bison in the distance, shot nothing for several days except a fair *sambur* stag, measuring 32 inches. On the 2nd of May we both started off as usual, an hour before sunrise, in different directions. I worked hard till noon, and then having eaten my breakfast, lay down to sleep on the bank of the river. I had not slept long when I was awoke by one of my trackers, who pointed out a herd of buffalo feeding along the opposite bank, a quarter-of-a-mile off. For some hours we followed, trying to get up with them unobserved, and at length succeeded in doing so at about 4 p.m. As I was forced to keep behind them on account of their feeding up wind it was hard to obtain a favourable shot, and at last I fired into the ribs of a cow, that was half-turned towards me with my .577 express, hardened bullet. She rolled over, but immediately recovering herself, made off with the herd without my second bullet taking any effect. I had made certain of bagging her, and was much disappointed at my failure. We followed the tracks till dark without success, sometimes seeing the herd in the distance but unable to overtake them, and I was forced to be content with the assurance of my trackers that she would die during the night on going to drink. This proved to be

the case, for after three days they found her lying dead close by a pool of water in the river.

On May 3rd we moved our camp five miles to the north, within about two miles of the river, where buffalo tracks were most numerous. On the day following I started off with my three trackers, and soon hit on the fresh tracks of a herd of buffalo making towards the river. Keeping along the sandy bed of the river, which was now reduced to a thin, trickling stream, the footprints led us through a most beautiful gorge, on either side of which the steep hills rose to a height of 400 feet, clothed to the top with waving bamboos, here and there broken by terraces of pink granite-like stone. Much to my surprise, the herd turned up a steep hill to the right, on the top of which we found them grazing on a fairly open table-land. After several hours spent in trying to approach the moving herd, they at last came to a halt on a small open plain, studded with rocks and stones. The wind was towards me, and there was one small tree between me and the herd, which I managed to reach after crawling about 300 yards, and from there obtained a fair shot at a good-sized cow. She fell to my shot, which hit her in the shoulder, and away crashed the rest of the herd—all cows—and gained the thick *sâl* jungle on the far side. On my coming up to within a few yards of the prostrate buffalo, who was lying kicking on the ground, she suddenly regained her feet and scrambled off after the retreating herd. Away I went after her, running alongside, and firing as fast as I could load in the wildest manner, until she suddenly turned on me. I fired my two remaining cartridges into her chest and took to my heels, only to see my gun-bearer fleeing in the distance with my second gun and cartridges. Fortunately she was too sick to go far, so on catching my terrified attendant I returned with my

second gun and finished her off. I fired thirteen 12-bore and .577 bullets into this buffalo before she dropped, although I must admit that most of them were not at all well placed. The noise of the firing attracted two *Kumars*, junglemen, with their bows and arrows, who squatted on the ground and gazed vacantly at me when I suggested that they should carry the buffalo head to my tent, and it was not until I had taken possession of their weapons that they consented to carry the head with one of my trackers for escort.

Early the next morning I came suddenly on a splendid solitary bull buffalo feeding towards me at about sixty yards distant in thick *sál* jungle. I promptly dropped behind a large anthill and anxiously awaited him, as it was impossible to make sure of a shot at that distance between the numerous small trees. On he came, straight for my anthill until within twenty paces, then stopped and raising his nose high in the air fixed his eyes on my hiding place. I could not move my rifle without being seen so waited till he should turn his head, but in this I was disappointed, for with a fierce snort he spun round and crashed away, only increasing his speed as I sent two flying shots after him, banging, his huge horns against the close growing trees in his haste. Keeping on the tracks till nearly dark I at length put him up in some thick grass, and almost immediately a fine bull bison jumped up from the same spot, the two galloping away side by side. When they had gone a few hundred yards they stopped and I succeeded in getting within shot of them both and knocked over the bison, who, however, quickly recovered himself and they made off in opposite directions. Starting off next morning to follow the wounded bison we followed the bed of the river for some distance, and in the early twilight shortly before sunrise, met a herd of buffalo coming down to drink. I bagged

one of them by waiting for them to come to the water and wounded another: the latter gave us a lot of trouble; taking to the thick grass jungle, she charged out at my leading tracker who was some way ahead, but fortunately did not catch him, and finally escaped me altogether. We then picked up the tracks of the bison where we had left off early on the previous evening; but this proving slow work, I left one man to follow him up, which he did successfully and brought in the head two days later.

On May 7th, Talbot was looking for tracks in some tall grass when suddenly a big bull, the same that I had missed two days before, jumped up within a dozen yards. Talbot made a quick shot and dropped him stone dead with an 8-bore bullet in the neck. His horns measured 8ft. 4in. round the curve from tip to tip, and 4ft. 8in. span, and 18in. girth. On the following day he shot a cow buffalo.

I spent the next four days in following a solitary bull bison that I had seen on several occasions, but although we worked hard and frequently caught sight of him I was unable to get a shot. The great disadvantage of shooting during the hot weather is the unavoidable noise caused by walking on the dead leaves which makes stalking an extremely difficult task.

On the night of the 11th, a sharp shower of rain fell so that on the following morning I made a start to look for the bull in a more hopeful frame of mind than for some days past. It was a splendid morning for tracking, a cloudy sky and comparatively cool, but no sign of the bison could we see; however, at about eleven o'clock we came upon a herd of buffalo feeding in an open glade. There was a deep little nullah running along one side of the open ground and by creeping down this I was able to place myself straight in the path of the herd as they slowly advanced. Peering through the grass on the

edge of the nullah I was rather startled to see that a young cow had come within about a dozen yards of my hiding place while I had been creeping down the nullah, and would in all probability walk right on the top of me. However, she had not a good head, so looking hurriedly over the herd, as there was no bull I picked out the largest cow and fired at her shoulder. Away galloped the herd back on their tracks, my cow followed more slowly and after going a short distance stopped and turned her head; I made a lucky shot and dropped her dead with a bullet in the ear. She turned out to have a good head measuring 8ft. 9in. from tip to tip of the horns following the curve.

We now decided to move north to a place where we had heard of several tigers, and in the evening after completing our first march I went out with my paradox to kill some quail of which there were numbers in the long grass. I had not fired many shots when I disturbed a herd of buffalo who were lying down. They did not go far, and as I had fortunately put a few ball cartridges in my pocket I followed them up and knocked over a good-sized cow with a long shot. I gave her a second bullet behind the ear and commenced to measure her horns with my handkerchief when she suddenly recovered and gave her head a shake. I had to run twenty yards for my gun to finish her off, but she was too far gone to get up. This was practically the end of our shooting as on the next day I was down with jungle fever and did not leave my bed for nearly three weeks, throughout the whole of which time Talbot stayed with me, and we neither of us fired another shot.

Our bag consisted of 7 buffalo, 3 bison (one cow), 2 tiger, 1 sambur and 1 cheetal.

A TRIP INTO THIBET.

BY LIEUT. H. M. BIDDULPH.

I have always had a longing to cross the border into Thibet, and if possible, there to hunt the animals peculiar to the country, namely, *Ovis Ammon*, and *Yak*. With the above view I took two months' leave, and starting on the 13th of June, reached the village of Milam, our frontier post, a distance of 730 miles from Ranikhet, in the space of eight days. When there, I immediately looked up Krishen Sing, better known to the world as "Pundit, A.K.," the most successful of modern explorers of Thibet, and who is now at the head of affairs in Bhotia, our frontier province. He received me very civilly, and promised he would do all he could to help me to get across. My prospects however were not bright. The snowfall had been far above the average, and none of the leading Bhotias had yet ventured to cross the high passes into Thibet. However I could not afford to wait, and so after a two days' halt at Milam, spent in collecting provisions to last twenty days for myself, servants and dogs—an important matter, as after leaving Milam the country is a howling wilderness only inhabited by Thibetan nomads, who I knew would certainly not offer me any assistance, but would on the contrary hasten to eject me from their country, I started off with my two servants, a Bhotia shikarry, whom I afterwards found to be quite useless from old age, six *jooboos* (the *jooboo* is a cross between the Thibetan *yak* and Indian cattle and is very well adapted to snow and rocky paths) and their three drivers.

The first few marches were necessarily very short owing to the wretched path being completely obliterated by huge masses of snow, through which it was necessary in some cases to cut steps with axes. One afternoon after pitching camp I went out to look for *burhal* (blue wild sheep), and succeeded in getting a difficult running shot, which I missed. After three days' laborious marching I reached the foot of the first pass into Thibet, and pitched my tent on a little patch of stones (the only one), entirely surrounded by snow at the height of 16,000 feet. The next day we crossed the pass which though high (17,500 feet) was not difficult, with the exception perhaps of a *névé* of snow on its north side, through which we had to cut our way. From the top, on all sides nothing but snowy peaks caught the eye, for we were now in the heart of the snowy range. I tried tobogganning down a snow slope in my basin, a novel experience which astonished the Bhotias considerably.

The next day we crossed another pass 17,000 feet in height, very similar in character to the first. We had a bad time getting down the north slope though, as the sun had softened the snow, and the *jooboos* kept plunging into it, up to their bellies, at every step. The aspect of the mountains quite changes after crossing this second pass. The valleys are broader and the mountains, towards Thibet, freer from snow on their southern slopes although 19 to 20,000 feet high. In the far distance stretched before us we could see the Laptel valley, where the Thibetans come every year to graze their flocks. But to our joy after a close scrutiny with the telescope nothing could be seen of them. In another couple of days we reached the Kio valley, at the head of which is the last pass into Thibet. This valley has a great reputation for wild *yak*, but although I came across fresh tracks of two large bulls, I never met them in the flesh. In crossing

this last pass I had an adventure which might have turned out worse than it did. Kunkoo, the shikarry, and I, crossed the ridge before our baggage and followers, and entirely lost them for sixty hours. We had no food of any kind, slept two nights in the open with the thermometer well below freezing point, and crossed the pass, which is 18,000 feet in height, three times in trying to find them; of course sixty hours is no great time to be without food, but if the rigour of the climate, and the extreme altitude (never below 16,500 feet) be taken into consideration it is not beyond exaggeration when I say that another twenty-four hours would have finished us. As it turned out, my camp was not more than 10 miles from the ravine we originally went down, but owing to the slack manner in which my followers searched for us, we were never made aware of it. A lesson can well be drawn from this—never to part company with your baggage when crossing passes into a strange country. The view from the pass was very striking, though at the time I was not in a mood to appreciate it, having a painful vacuum in my interior. Before us, as far as we could see, stretched a mass of rolling hills almost free from snow, backed by the mighty Kailas range whose snowy peaks shot up sharp and bright, 70 miles off in the still clear Thibetan air. No trees, no signs of cultivation, only bare reddish coloured slopes varied now and then with a fringe of green. For four days we travelled in this strange country without seeing a living creature until we reached the first *ovis ammon* grounds; but alas! the whole hill sides were still deep in snow and there were only a few small valleys where there was any chance of coming across the giant sheep. For three days I hunted in every direction but only to find their tracks; every now and then my hopes being raised by catching sight of some distant animal which, on nearer inspection, turned out to be only

a *kyang* (wild ass) which species are sometimes seen in troops of thirty or forty, scouring the plain. On the fourth day, I found a herd feeding on a wide river bed, which I could see at a glance were *ovis ammon*, but, to my disgust all females, one of which after a long stalk, I shot. To shoot a female may appear a crime to some, but I was short of food and besides, as Englishmen had not visited the place for seven years there was little chance of their number suffering from the death of a solitary female. That day we were arranging to make a dash of about 30 miles into the interior, to some well-known *ovis ammon* haunts, which my shikarry told me no Englishman had visited for a great number of years; little did we expect the unwelcome visitor which made his appearance the same evening. Just as it was getting dark, one of my men cried out excitedly "*Sahib, sahib*, here comes a Thibetan," and sure enough a queer looking individual came trotting into camp on a pony. It appears that he had obtained information about us from the Bhotias (our own people) who had been crossing the passes behind us to trade with the Thibetans, and he had followed our tracks for forty miles, doing the distance in 24 hours. Of course we had a long palaver as to what was to be done, Kunkoo doing all the talking for us as he knew Thibetan as well as his own language. I told Kunkoo to offer him a sum of rupees and a bottle of whiskey, which latter they are inordinately fond of, to allow us to continue our journey uninterrupted, but he was quite impervious to our arguments, and said that if he helped us in any way or took a bribe he would have his throat cut for it by the Lamas. He then went on to say that if we did not return across the frontier in a certain number of days, his comrades would come and turn us out by force, and I knew that they could very easily effect this, as I had no authority from Government to

cross into Thibet, in fact it discourages officers doing so.

Two days later we started back, and were met on our journey by five more Thibetans, one of them a Government official, looking very dignified, but sulky. They were all well built and very sturdy, but indescribably ugly. As far as I could make out they were very pleased at my turning out of the country with so little trouble, but I had my own reasons for it, for in the event of my trying to go up into Thibet again, I should not find them any more vigilant than on this occasion. But if I had resolutely refused to go back, the Rajah of the place would be sure to hear of it in time, and would have a guard house built near the top of the pass, which would be very difficult to get past. I returned to Milam by the same route, but on my way devoted myself to hunting *burhal* which I had previously ignored, thinking that I was certain to get nobler quarry in the shape of *yak* and *ovis ammon*. I found plenty of them about and had several exciting stalks, very rarely attended with success as I often missed at comparatively short ranges. However, I succeeded in bagging three, one of them with a very fair head, though nothing out of the way. I found a considerable number of *burhal* heads, the owners of which apparently had perished quite recently owing to the heavy falls of snow. I was under the impression that they lost their lives by being snowed up, but was corrected by Kunkoo, who said that they are swept down by avalanches when sleeping at night. In early spring we found the carcasses of seven ewes and a ram in the same spot, who had been killed in this manner. The poor *burhal*, according to all accounts, must have a bad time of it as he is also decimated by the attacks of snow leopards and *chaukos*, the latter, a Thibetian species of wolf, considerably larger than either the Indian or European kinds.

I did not see any heads that were very superior to mine in size, the largest I measured was twenty-six inches along the curve. The heaviest *burhal* I shot weighed just a pound under nine stone and the female *ovis ammon* rather over fifteen stone, both these weights, of course, "clean."

In conclusion, as regards getting into Thibet, I think any energetic person, starting a little later in the year than I did, and using ponies instead of *jooboos*, which are too slow, could easily penetrate as far as the Manasasowar Lakes and the Kailas Mountains, where very good *ovis ammon* and *yak* shooting is to be had. Thibetan antelope and gazelle are also to be found there.

A JOURNEY TO THE PINDARI GLACIER.

BY

MAJOR HON. EDWARD NOEL.

When living in an Indian hill station, and seeing day after day the great snowy ranges which lie far away to the north, the finest views of the sort that the world can show, there grows a natural longing to penetrate into this mysterious land, to make a closer acquaintance with these lofty mountains upon which one looks daily with wonder and delight; and there is perhaps no journey by which one can more easily see something of the beautiful scenery of the inner Himalayas, than that to the Pindari Glacier in Kumaon.

The total distance to be travelled from Ranikhet is well under a hundred miles, the road is good, nearly all

the streams are bridged, there are *dak* bungalows all the way, and transport and supplies are easily procurable.

The route from Ranikhet is as follows : the height of each station above sea level is given in round numbers and is only approximate ; supplies are obtainable in limited quantities at all stations where the contrary is not noted, the first stage is the only one that can be done on wheels, also there may be some trouble and delay in getting coolies at the second and third stations.

PINDARI GLACIER.

Stages.	Miles.	
1. Majkhali E.N.E. 6,000 ft.	8	Along Almora cart road, fairly level ; this bungalow commands a very fine view of the snows.
2. Someswar N.N.E. 4,000 ft.	12	Along transverse ridge and over range beyond by Airideo, 7 miles. 7,000 ft., fine view. Then descend to Someswar, which is situated in a hollow, and has no view, on right bank of Kosi River.
3. Bageswar E.N.E. 3,200 ft.	13	Cross Kosi (unbridged) easy ascent up a lateral valley, 7 miles to summit of range, 6,000 ft. forming watershed between the (Rohilkhand) Ramganga and the Gogra ; fine view ; steep descent through a pretty glen to Gumti valley, 12 miles, and 1 mile down this on right bank to Bageswar, at confluence of Gumti* with Sarju ; both streams crossed by suspension bridges ; a large village with bazaar and Hindu temple. Bungalow on left bank of Sarju. Road hence to Almora, 26 miles.
4. Kapkot N.E. 4,000 ft.	13	Up Sarju Valley, all the way on right bank, very pretty scenery ; valley in parts very narrow and well-wooded, widens out on nearing Kapkot, where there is a considerable piece of open and level ground.

* This is not the Gumti that flows past Lucknow.

Stages.	Miles.	
		Bungalow well situated above river in a sunny spot, but shaded by a large tree ; faces east ; view limited.
5. Loharkhet N.E. 6,000 ft.	10	Up Sarju valley : on leaving Kapkot road crosses to left bank by suspension bridge ; at Bani 4 miles, turns to right up a lateral valley, and at Karbagar, 5 miles, where road to Milam and Thibet goes straight on, turns sharp to left again, crosses stream by wooden bridge, and ascending a steep spur returns to Sarju valley ; passes Baushe 7 miles, and beyond this in a narrow gorge recrosses to right bank by wooden bridge ; at about 9 miles turns to left up mountain side, very steep and crosses a small stream by wooden bridge just before bungalow, which is in a confined situation on hillside, facing east ; view limited.
6. Dankuri N.N.W. 9,500 ft.	7	Very steep ascent to crust of ridge 6 miles, 10,000 ft., forming watershed between the basin proper of the Ganges on one side, and those of its two tributaries, the Gogra and Ramgana on the other ; hence descent to bungalow, which is prettily situated in a glade in the forest, facing N.N.W., and has a good view of the snowy range in front. No supplies.
7. Khathi N.E. 7,500 ft.	... 6	Down to Pindar Valley, and up this at considerable height above stream on left bank, through forests of pine, ilex, sycamore, walnut, bamboo, &c. This is the last village on the route ; bungalow on steep hillside on edge of forest ; faces N.W. ; view limited.
8. Dwali N.E. 8,500 ft.	7	A very pretty march up Pindar Valley through beautiful forests ; at 4 miles cross to right bank by wooden bridge, and recross to left bank by temporary bridge just before bungalow, which is just above confluence of

Stages.	Miles.	
		Pindar with Kafini, which comes in on the left and is crossed by a foot bridge. Very pretty waterfall a little below Khati on left bank.
		Bungalow faces south ; from a spot a little above it Nanda Devi can be seen. No supplies.
9. Phurkia N. 10,500 ft.	4	Up Pindar valley, all on left bank ; scenery growing wilder ; several waterfalls on opposite side of valley. Bungalow is near the limit of the growth of trees, faces north and commands a view of E. peak of Bankotya, 21,642 ft. No supplies.
Total from Ranikhet		80

The first three bungalows have *khansamas*, the rest are in charge of *chaukidars* only, these, with exception of the last, are all built on the same plan and have two rooms, two dressing and two bath rooms, and are furnished with two bedsteads, four tables, two small "tea-pays," two tubs, two washbasins, several cane-bottomed chairs, and a mousetrap. The bungalow at Phurkia has only one room, one dressing, and one bath room, and furniture in proportion, except that it has two bedsteads. The floors are matted, but the matting is in many bungalows thin and worn, so that it is well to carry a few pieces of carpet, or felt rugs.

A horse is not of much use beyond Loharkhet owing to the steepness of the roads, but it is possible to take a pony the whole way to the glacier ; the road is better than some traversed by the Mounted Infantry in Burma, and is being improved, there are some spots, however, that it requires strong nerves to pass on horseback, and no one would take a pony he valued across the bridge at Dwali.

There is no regular stabling beyond Bageswar, one of the cells of the servants' *dharmsala* can be used as a stable, but beyond Khati these are very small, and few in number.

Grain is not obtainable beyond Someswar, and horses must be fed on *ardowa*, grass can be got anywhere either by purchase or by sending the coolies out to cut it. Water is good and plentiful throughout.

Beef is not to be had as the people will not sell their bullocks, but sheep can be got in any case as far as Khati, and in summer time the whole way. Fowls, eggs, and potatoes cannot be bought beyond Bageswar, milk, however, can be got at Loharkhet and Khati, also honey of which much is made in these hills.

At all stations beyond Bageswar wood can be got free, the coolies being sent out to cut it.

At Loharkhet arrangements must be made for coolies and supplies (chiefly for the servants) for the rest of the journey, the coolies are entitled to four annas a day including halts.

At least one government *chuprasi* with a *parwana* should be got from the deputy commissioner at Almora, to get and look after the coolies and to help in getting supplies. Those who wish to travel fast, should take two *chuprasies* so as to be able to send one on to make arrangements ahead.

From Phurkia dak bungalow to the glacier is from four to six miles; about half a mile on are passed the ruins of the old dak bungalow, which was larger and better situated than the new one, and about two miles beyond this a torrent is crossed by a snow bridge: one is here beyond the growth of trees, and the only vegetation is stunted bushes, grass and moss. About three or four miles on, a pasturage—Martoli—is crossed, where the ground is fairly level and open; flocks of sheep and goats are

driven here in summer, and there are a few shepherds' huts. Had the dak bungalow been built here, the last march would be of more reasonable length and the expedition to the glacier been made more easy.

Beyond the pasturage a huge mound appears in front, and by ascending this, which is the left moraine, one can look down upon the glacier; the best course, however, is to keep this on one's left and to continue up the valley, where it is easy going; this small valley is ended by a well nigh perpendicular cliff, which abuts upon the moraine and prevents all further progress, except by regular climbing; the ascent of the moraine is here very easy, and from it one has a much finer view than from lower down. This point is just above the junction of two glaciers, a smaller one which comes from the east and the great glacier which comes down from the north. The latter is in some places very steep and looks like a vast frozen cataract; the upper part is clean, white or blueish white and dazzling in sunshine, but the lower part is so covered with rocks and *débris* that the ice can scarcely be seen.

Standing here at an elevation of over 13,000 feet, one has snow mountains on every side, and one can look up on either hand to peaks which in height surpass by one half, the highest mountains in Europe; to the west, East Trisùl 22,360 feet, and the two peaks of Bankatya 21,858 and 21,624, and to the east, Nanda Kàt 22,530 feet. Nanda Devi, the highest of all, whose two peaks are 25,660 and 24,380, is not visible from here, being a little way behind the ridge to the north.

The glaciers of the Himalayas are not so striking as those of the Alps, as they do not, like these, come down far into the regions of vegetation, but remain high up and stretch but little below the line of perpetual snow.

Another point of interest is where the river flows out

of the glacier, this may be looked upon as one source of the Ganges, the Pindar being the principal affluent of the Alaknanda which with the Bhagirathi forms the Ganges.

After the glacier itself the next object of interest on this journey is the view from Dankuri Hill, this hill, 10,540 feet, is about an hour's walk from Dankuri dak bungalow, and the view on a clear day well repays the trouble of the ascent.

The Nanda Devi range is very near, and by looking through a telescope one can get a good idea of the vast masses of snow and ice that lie heaped up on these inaccessible heights, where the vertical space from the snow line to the summits is greater than in Switzerland, although here the snow only begins where the Alps end.

The main peaks in sight are, beginning from the west, Trisùl 23,406, and another west of this 21,286 feet, Sukeràm 22,490, and East Trisùl 22,360, Bankatya, two peaks, 21,858 and 21,624, Nanda Kat 22,530.

It is a pity that the two highest peaks near, those of Nanda Devi, are not to be seen; they are exactly covered by the two peaks of Bankatya. Further east, another distinct range appears, the highest peak of which among many is a pyramid looking height called Chipla or Pauch-chulhi, 22,660ft., and again far away a third range of snowy heights is seen beyond the frontier of Nipal. This view is prettiest on a fine evening, when the eternal snows are reddened by the rays of the setting sun.

A little sport can be enjoyed on this journey. The principal big game is the *tahr* which is plentiful on the right side of the Pindar and can be most conveniently hunted from Khati. There are also bears to be found, wild pig, foxes, and musk deer. Of small game the chief is the *moonal* pheasant, for which the best place is Dankuri. They are found high up in the forests, probably never lower than 7,000 feet. Jungle fowl may be got

lower down, and there is fishing at Bageswar. Local shikaris can be got in the Pindar valley. If a few flasks of gunpowder be taken they will be found an acceptable form of "*bakshish*."

The season for the Pindar begins in April and ends in December, in which month the snow generally falls. When I left Phurkia on the last of November, the *chaukidar* locked the bungalow for the winter and came down with me, his whole kit consisting of the clothes he wore and the dak bungalow day book.

The people in this valley clothe themselves in blankets which they weave out of sheep's wool, and they fasten them with iron pins across the chest.

The *chaukidar* at Khati is very civil, and willing to take charge of any baggage or stores that the traveller may not care to take all the way to Phurkia.

By sending one's baggage and servants on ahead to Kapkot, and making one's loads light, say 40, instead of the regulation 50lbs., so as to do double marches, this trip could be well accomplished from Ranikhet on ten days' leave thus:—

- 1st day.—Ride to Kapkot, 46 miles.
- 2nd ,, March to Loharkhet, 10 miles, and make arrangements for onward journey.
- 3rd ,, Loharkhet to Khati, 13 miles.
- 4th ,, Khati to Phurkia, 11 miles.
- 5th ,, Visit glacier, and return to Dwali, 4 miles.
- 6th ,, Dwali to Dankuri, 13 miles.
- 7th ,, Halt at Dankuri.
- 8th ,, Dankuri to Kapkot, 17 miles, down hill.
- 9th ,, Kapkot to Someswar, 26 miles.
- 10th ,, Someswar to Ranikhet, 20 miles.

If more time be available, a visit to Almora can be well combined with this trip. The road from Almora joins that above described at Bageswar, two marches.

The intermediate station is Takula, 13 miles. The bungalow here is prettily situated on a narrow spur about 5,500 feet, facing south. There is no *khansama* here, and as at Someswar and Bageswar, there is likely to be delay in getting coolies. The next march is a very pretty one. The ridge forming the watershed between the Kosi and Sarju is crossed within a mile of starting, and at about 6 miles out another and higher ridge, about 6,000 feet, is crossed from which there is a magnificent view. The road then descends into the Sarju Valley, and follows up this on the right bank to Bageswar, 13 miles.

GIBRALTAR IN 1891-92.

BY THE EDITOR.

Since many Riflemen have been quartered at Gibraltar, and may, in consequence like to hear how things are progressing on the Rock and in the neighbourhood, I propose to briefly recount my experiences there during last winter.

It can safely be said that the past season was the "record" one for bad sport in Southern Spain within the memory of the present generation of sportsmen. The extraordinary floods of the autumn months and early winter which wrought such fearful havoc at Consuerga and in other parts of the Peninsula, were not unfelt in Southern Andalucia, where they effectually ruined the shooting.

The snipe marshes were all entirely submerged and the snipe scattered anywhere and everywhere and practically unapproachable. The Laguna de la Janda was

of vast dimensions, extending from the "1st *Mojon*" by Tapatanilla down to the Laguna del Torero near Vejer. By the middle of January it had assumed proportions very nearly as great as in February 1879 (a year of much rain), and off the "Point of Hell" at a spot where, in that year I was swamped in my punt and had to save myself and guns by swimming, this year there was over 7 feet of water. To those unacquainted with the ground, it may be mentioned that in the summer this Laguna completely dries up and great bustard and many other land birds habitually nest on the grass-grown plain.

It can readily be understood that with such an amount of water about, the geese and duck never flighted on any regular system and hence were impossible to circumvent.

Winn was out with a party of the 60th for a couple of weeks and only got four geese and less than 200 head of all sorts, with four guns. The best bag of snipe in a day was only nine couple, made by Irby of the 60th and myself, truly a pitiful performance in comparison with the bags made on the same ground in ordinary seasons.

The result of punt gunning on La Janda may be said to be very unsatisfactory. When the 2nd Battalion were at Gibraltar (1874-80) those who were addicted to fowling, always imagined that a punt and gun ought to do great things on the Laguna, but experience has proved this to have been a mistake. Winn has had the best of punts and guns on the marsh now for four seasons and has spared no pains in his repeated endeavours to circumvent the fowl. During this time, he has never succeeded in killing more than 4 geese at a shot, and he tells me that his best shot at duck was only 13, in the winter of 1889-90, upon which occasion I was "setting" up to the fowl. When the legions of geese and duck which frequent these marshes are taken into consider-

ation, it will be seen at once that the locality is *not suited* for punting. This may probably be due to the fact that here is little cover to enable the punt to be worked up to fowl unseen. Anyway it is no way due to want of skill or hard work on the part of the puntsman. The duck rarely "pack" properly, and when scattered about the place feeding, are constantly rising and giving the alarm to the bigger lots of fowl. Great bustard seem to be as abundant as ever and practically, very seldom get killed. A flock of 70 were daily to be seen within a mile of where we were staying for some weeks—but they were unworkable, since the rivers being unfordable, it was impossible to follow them up and drive them.

Sport on the low ground being not worth the trouble of the hard work and wetting it entailed, after trying the marshes at Vejer, and all parts of La Janda, and finding one place worse if possible than another; I eventually retreated to the high ground and spent some time in the Sierra in quest of Lämmergeyer's nests. In this I was unsuccessful, although I came across many nests of Griffon vultures and several Bonelli's eagles', as well as a golden eagles'. The former only had eggs as it was early in the season.

During these expeditions, we covered a good deal of ground on foot, with our baggage on donkeys—a far pleasanter method of travelling in the rough and rocky Sierras than riding a horse. In this way we worked from Algiçiras through La Trocha to Venta de Ojen, and thence to Fascinas, a most beautiful bit of country. Another trip was from Algiçiras through the "Waterfall Valley" to the Peñon del Fraile, and on to the Sierra, south of Ojen. Both these expeditions are almost within sight of the Rock, and yet although quartered there for nearly six years, and constantly working about the neighbourhood, in the pursuit of ornithology, I had never

made them before, and I much doubt if any Green-jackets ever have! Anyway, they are well worth doing by those who appreciate beautiful scenery.

The Calpe hounds continue to afford a good outlet to those whose destiny places them at Gibraltar. The country near the Rock is of course a little more cultivated and enclosed than it was twelve years ago and the meets are in consequence rather more distant. The greater proportion of the surrounding country is now farmed or rented by the Larios family and Pablo Larios (the eldest son of Mr. Pablo Larios, who was accidentally killed during the time the 2nd Battalion were at Gibraltar), is the Master, a good arrangement, since nobody could be better qualified to smooth over the difficulties with the Spanish farmers and others who, but for his knowledge of their manners and customs, would be found most difficult to manage.

Connolly is still huntsman, and the whips are Turner and M'Lean of the 42nd, Short, R.A., and Winn, R.B. It is unquestionable that this appointment of Pablo Larios as Master, although against the traditions of the Hunt, since the Calpe Hunt has been from time immemorial essentially a "military pack;" has given a new lease of life to hunting at Gibraltar.

The new railway from Algeçiras to Bobadilla is in course of completion. The section—Algeçiras—Jimena being already open, and some three or four trains run daily. Hence it is now possible for anyone to leave the Rock by the mail boat for Algeçiras in the morning and take the train to Jimena and return in the evening, a great boon, since it is easy to penetrate into a beautiful district, which only a few years since was closed to all except those who were inclined to ride fifty miles and incur all the trouble and expense of pack animals to carry their baggage.

The most noticeable change in the Rock to those who served there in former days is the remarkable diminution of "guards." In place of 2 Field Officers, 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns and some 300 men being daily detailed to guard the Rock ; at present, only one Field Officer, two Subalterns, and 200 men, are on guard and a Captain is sent to the N. Front by night on account of the smuggling troubles ; caused, by the way, by our absurd attempt to humour the Spaniards by protecting their revenue—a concession which they thoroughly dislike, but, for obvious reasons, cannot object to.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL WHICHCOTE, C.B.,
Formerly of the Light Division.

BY THE EDITOR.

General Whichcote, C.B., late 52nd Light Infantry, the last surviving Officer of the famous Light Division, died on 26th August, 1891, in his 97th year.

Although not a Rifleman, it must be a source of great interest to all who wear, or have worn, the green jacket, to recall the fact that the gallant veteran was one of the intimate friends and comrades in arms of the British Riflemen, who gained such undying fame during the Peninsular War.

It seems hard to realize that one, who was the contemporary of Riflemen such as Sir John Kincaid or George Simmons, and who shared in all the hardships and glories of the marches and fights of the Light Division, should have so recently been among us.

The record of the actions at which the late General Whichcote was present as a subaltern in the 52nd Light Infantry, may truly be said to be almost a record of the services of the 95th Rifle Corps from 1811 to 1815.

He was born on December 21st, 1794, and at eight years of age, in 1803, was sent to Rugby. On leaving Rugby he joined the 52nd Light Infantry as a subaltern in December, 1810, although his first commission was only dated Jan. 10th, 1811, and was sent out to the Peninsula in the course of a few weeks. Here he served in the Light Division, and was present at the action of Sabugal, fought on 3rd April, 1811.

On this occasion, the gallant conduct of the Light Division elicited the marked approval of the Great Duke. Ensign Whichcote was subsequently engaged at El Boden, Alfaytes, and at the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo on January 19th, 1812 (when the gallant Craufurd received his mortal wound) ; at the siege and storming of Badajoz, at the Battle of Salamanca and retreat from Burgos into Portugal, which closed the campaign of 1812.

He served throughout the remainder of the war and was present at the battle of Vittoria and at the action of the Pass of Vera, on Oct. 7th, 1813, when the Rifles alone lost 9 officers and 192 men killed and wounded at the Battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, Tarbes, and Toulouse. For these services he received eventually the Peninsular medal and nine clasps.

After returning from the Peninsular in 1814, the 52nd were ordered to embark for New Orleans. Several days after they had sailed, they were overtaken by a fast cutter bearing tidings of Napoleon's escape from Elba and ordering them to make for Ostend.

Hence it came about that the 52nd served in the Waterloo campaign. Lieutenant Whichcote was present at the great battle of June 15th, where his regiment took so conspicuous a part in overthrowing Napoleon's Old Guard.

General Whichcote had naturally many interesting reminiscences of the great war, one of the earliest being the occasion of the news of the Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson, upon which occasion he and the other boys at Rugby were given *four holidays in succession* in commemoration of the victory.

His accounts of the Peninsular campaign were particularly interesting and more especially so to Riflemen, since they naturally centred on the doings of the Light Division. General Whichcote used to relate that he "never saw the French wait for a second volley from the British Infantry. After the first, they usually threw away their packs and bolted like a flock of sheep." He never saw officers use their swords and *he never saw bayonets crossed*. This latter, singularly bears out Jomini's dictum on the subject.

Flogging, of course, was commonly resorted to in those days, and General Whichcote was present when Sir R. Craufurd halted the Light Division whilst he had a man flogged for having packed his mule so badly that the load fell off. In spite of his severity Sir R. Craufurd, or "Bobby Craufurd" as they always called him, was much liked by the men, as his Division was the best fed one in the Army, and he was always most careful that nothing should be done which might delay the men on their march and that they should always get into camp and have their rest as early as possible. He was present at the night march from Pampluna, when after marching all night it was found that they had only covered three miles!

With the death of this veteran the *last* name which bore the magic prefixes of **P.** and **W.** disappeared from the Army Lists. Riflemen of the present day are hardly aware of the fact that as recently as the time of the Crimean War these initials stood before the names

of scores of officers of all ranks who had served in the gigantic struggle which will ever cause the first fifteen years of the nineteenth century to occupy a conspicuous place in the world's history.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER MACDONELL, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade, who died on April 30th, 1891, at Hackbridge Lodge, Carshalton, aged 71 years, was born on 24th February, 1820, and obtained his first Commission in the Regiment on 23rd June, 1837. He was appointed to the 2nd Battalion, and obtained his Lieutenancy on 11th March, 1841. On July 1st, 1843, he passed into and joined the Senior Department Royal Military College, passing out and receiving a Certificate on 7th November, 1845. Shortly before this, on 24th October, he had been gazetted to a Company in the 1st Battalion. He served with this Battalion during the 1st Kaffir War of 1846-7, receiving the Cape Medal.

In 1854, he was appointed A.D.C. to Sir George Brown, commanding the Light Division in the Crimea, and subsequently served with the Regiment during the Eastern Campaign. He was present at the affair of Bulganac, capture of Balaclava, Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the Siege of Sebastopol. He took part in the attack on the Quarries, and in the Assaults on the Redan on 18th June and 8th September, and on the latter day was in command of the 2nd Battalion.

He was promoted Brevet-Major after the Alma (dated 12th December, 1854), and ten days later obtained his substantive majority (22nd December). He was given a Brevet-Lieut.-Colonelcy on 17th July, 1855.

For his services in the Crimea he obtained the medal and three clasps, C.B., Turkish medal, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 3rd class of the Medjidie.

During the Indian Mutiny he commanded the 3rd Battalion at the action of Munseata, siege and capture of Lucknow and affair at Koorsee. For these services he was frequently mentioned in dispatches and was given the medal and clasp and a Brevet of Colonel, July 20th, 1858. He became a substantive Lieut-Colonel on June 16th, 1859.

In the N. W. Frontier campaign he commanded the forces at the action of Shubkudder, on January 2nd, 1866 (medal and K.C.B.).

He was promoted Major-General in 1870 and Lieut.-General on October 1st, 1877.

He was placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of General on July 30th, 1882.

On January 24th, 1886 he was appointed a Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment.

The funeral took place at Beddington in the presence of a very large assemblage of some 2,000 people.

Captain Maude, and Lieuts. Lascelles, Arthur and Oliphant and six Colour-Sergeants escorted the hearse to the churchyard, and the remains were carried into the church and from thence to the grave by non-commissioned officers of the Rifle Brigade.

Amongst those present as mourners were Col. Stanley Clark representing H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Major-General Godfrey Clark representing H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Martin Dillon representing H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, General Sir Julius Glyn, Colonels W. H. Deedes, C. G. Slade, A. Stevens, Mildmay, Andrew Green, Lascelles, Alexander, Chamberlin, Majors Hon. M. Curzon and Richer.

LORD EDWARD CAVENDISH, who died on May 18, 1891, aged 53 years, was the second son of William Cavendish, 7th Duke of Devonshire, and was born in 1838, and gazetted to the Regiment on the 19th February, 1858, obtained his Lieutenancy two years later, and retired from the service in 1865. He sat as M.P. for East Sussex from 1865 to 1868, and as M.P. for Derbyshire 1880 to 1885. He was a J.P. for the counties of Derby, Lancaster and Sussex, and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 3rd Battalion Sherwood Foresters (Militia).

LIEUTENANT S. G. C. COSBY, 3rd Battalion, who died at Jullundur on 26th May, 1891, aged 26 years, was the second son of Colonel R. A. G. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's County, and was born on 23rd July, 1864, and educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Shropshire Light Infantry on 29th August, 1885, and transferred to the Regiment on 2nd September of the same year. He served with the 3rd Battalion at Gibraltar, Warley, Egypt and the Cape, proceeding with it to India in 1889. He was taken ill the night before his company marched to Dharmsala, on 29th March, and was found to be suffering from an attack of abscess of the liver which terminated fatally two months later. He was a keen polo player and in the Infantry Polo Tournament at Umballa on February 26th, a month before he was taken ill, did good service for the Regimental team. He was exceedingly popular in the Battalion and his loss was keenly regretted.

MAJOR HON. ROBERT BAILLIE HAMILTON died at Langton, Berwickshire, on September 5th, 1891, aged 63 years. He was gazetted to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1847, and with it served in the Kaffir war of that year and the Boer war at the Cape during the following year. After the return of the Battalion to England

he exchanged into the 16th Foot, and shortly afterwards into the 44th, with which regiment he served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55. He was present at the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and the taking of Sevastopol, for which he received the medal and three clasps and the Turkish and Sardinian medals. He also served in the Kertch expedition on the staff of General Spencer, and in the Chinese war of 1859 on the staff of Sir Hope Grant and was present at the taking of the Taku forts and surrender of Peking. In 1864 he retired from the service with the rank of Major.

SIR PHILIP LE BELWARD GREY-EGERTON, 11th Baronet, who died in September, 1891, aged 58 years, was born on March 28th, 1833, was gazetted to the regiment on January 23rd, 1852, and obtained his lieutenancy on Aug. 11th, 1854. He served in the Eastern campaign and was present at the battle of the Alma for which he received the medal and two clasps and the Turkish medal. He was gazetted Captain, March 23rd, 1855 and exchanged into the Coldstream Guards, on August 25th, 1859.

JULIAN BARGUS YONGE, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and formerly of Otterbourne House, Winchester, died on October 17th, 1891, aged 61 years. He was gazetted to the regiment, October 17th, 1851, obtained his lieutenancy on June 6th, 1854, and retired from the service on November 10th, 1854.

III. LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HEWETT, who died at Southampton on October 26th, aged 96, was the last surviving British Officer who fought at the battle of Waterloo; he was born on July 2nd, 1795, and was gazetted an ensign on 14th December, 1809, in the 14th Regiment. On 16th July, 1812, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Bourbon Regiment and in the same month transferred to the 33rd Regiment.

After little over two years' service in the 33rd, he obtained a half-pay Company in the 92nd Highlanders. In the spring of 1815 he exchanged back into his old corps, the 14th Foot, on 13th April. This was at the time when Napoleon had landed from Elba and the British Government were actively engaged in dispatching troops to Belgium. He served in the 14th during the Waterloo Campaign, and was present at the great battle of June 15th as the junior captain of the 3rd Battalion.

On the reduction of the Army in 1816 he was placed on half-pay, but almost immediately effected an exchange back into the 33rd Regiment, with which Corps he served until 14th August, 1823, when he was "appointed to the Rifles." He served in the Rifle Brigade as a captain for over two years, and on the 10th September, 1825, was granted an unattached majority. The following year he was re-appointed to the Regiment as a Major on 8th June, 1826, and served in that rank until 19th August, 1828, when he was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel unattached. On the 13th May, 1836, he exchanged into the 53rd Regiment, and retired from the service on the same day.

Although from the foregoing it will be seen that the Regiment cannot claim the honour of Col. Hewett having served in the great Battle as a Rifleman, it must ever be a matter of interest that the gallant veteran served in the Regiment for over five years as a Captain and Major and that the last uniform he wore was a green jacket.

For some years prior to his decease it had been the custom for the Regiment to convey its congratulations to Colonel Hewett on the anniversary of Waterloo—a small token of regard which he much appreciated.

He was buried at Southampton, and the following extract from a letter from Colonel Carey, C.B. (a relative) will no doubt be of interest to all Riflemen.

“ You will be glad to hear that the Rifle Brigade paid him the highest compliment in their power by sending a detachment from Parkhurst and a deputation of officers and sergeants from Winchester to attend the funeral, which will always be a pleasure for his children and grand-children to look back upon.”

LIEUT. R. M. GREEN, 1st Battalion, who died at Rani-khet on November 11th, 1891, was the second son of Colonel Andrew Green (who was so severely wounded at Jamo during the Indian Mutiny, when serving in the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade). Lieut. Green was born on July 6th, 1869, and was gazetted from the Militia to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on October 21st, 1889. Six months later he was transferred to the Rifle Brigade and joined the 1st Battalion in India, where he served until he fell a victim to enteric fever at the early age of twenty-two.

WILLIAM HARRY HAY, 18TH EARL OF ERROLL, who died at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire on December 2nd, 1891, aged 68 years, was born on May 3rd, 1823, and gazetted lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on May 18th, 1841. He exchanged to the Rifle Brigade on November 22nd, 1842, and became Captain on July 2nd, 1847. He served in the Eastern campaign and was present at the battle of the Alma, when he was severely wounded, and received the medal and clasp, Turkish medal, and 5th class of the Medjidie, and was given a brevet Majority on December 12th, 1854. He became a substantive Major on June 1st, 1855, and on May 5th, 1857, went on half-pay and retired the following year. He was the Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR JOHNSTONE LAWRENCE, K.C.B., Col. Commandant Rifle Brigade, died at his residence, Fox

Hills, Chertsey, on the 25th December, 1891, from pneumonia, aged 82. The deceased General was the fourth son of Mr. Charles Lawrence by his wife Rose D'Aguilar, the authoress of "The Last Autumn" and other poems, and nephew of the late Mr. George Lawrence, of Cowesfield House, Wiltshire, and Fairfield, Jamaica. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Army in 1827. He served for nearly 30 years in the Rifle Brigade, and commanded the 2nd Battalion throughout the Crimean Campaign of 1854 up to November 5th, the 1st Brigade, Light Division from November 5th, 1854, to February 5th, 1855, and the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division from December 25th till the end of the war. He was present at the Battles of the Alma (horse killed), Inkerman, and the Siege of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps, C.B., Officer of the Legion of Honor, 3rd class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Sir Arthur commanded an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot from 1856 to 1861, and was subsequently appointed Inspector-General of Infantry. When for family reasons he was unable to accept further employment, he took an active part in the foundation of the Officers' Daughters' School at Bath, the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, the Army Scripture Readers' Society, the Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth, &c., &c. He had many friends in all ranks of the Army, for he was ever ready to give friendship or assistance to a soldier. He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade in 1884, which high distinction he held at his death.

The funeral took place at Seale near Farnham. The remains were conveyed on a gun-carriage of the Royal Horse Artillery (lent by Colonel Marshall lately commanding the Chesnut Troop), escorted by a party of Warrant Officers, Sergeants and Riflemen from the four Battalions of the Regiment. Amongst past Riflemen there

were present General Elrington, Major-Genl. Deedes, Colonel C. G. Robinson, Colonel C. G. Slade. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, represented His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. General Lord Alexander Russell, Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade, and the following officers, represented the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade :—Colonel H. Dugdale, commanding Rifle Depot, Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Sackville, commanding the 4th Battalion, Captain R. Maude, Captain Wilkinson, Captain Victor Couper, Lieutenant H. Wilson, Lieutenant L. Arthur, Lieutenant A. Annesley, Lieutenant R. Staveley, and Lieutenant G. Thesiger.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY COPE, BART., 12th Baronet, who died on 9th January, 1892, at Southsea, in his 82nd year, was the son of Lieut.-General Edmund Cope. He was born on 27th February, 1811, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. On 15th June, 1830, he was gazetted ensign in the 81st Regiment and obtained his lieutenancy on 27th December, 1833. On 13th August, in the following year he was appointed to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

On 30th March, 1837, he passed the examination and joined the Senior Department, Royal Military College, and on 18th May, 1839, he passed out, receiving a First Class Certificate. On July 5th of the same year he retired from the Service.

After leaving the Regiment he studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1840 and entered into Holy Orders. He was for some time a Minor Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to Westminster Hospital. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1851 on the death of his kinsman, Sir John Cope.

Although Sir William Cope only wore the green jacket for some six years of his early life, he was always one of

the most ardent of Riflemen, indeed it would be impossible to describe the extraordinary admiration and affection he bore for the Regiment. Those alone who had the privilege of knowing him well are aware of the extent to which he carried his devotion to the Corps. At his home at Bramshill the walls of one apartment were exclusively appropriated to portraits of Riflemen in every dress worn by the Regiment since its earliest days. In the great gallery were numerous regimental relics, perhaps the most remarkable being the camp table used by Lieut.-Colonel Charles Woodford (who was killed when in command of the 1st Battalion at Cawnpore). This table was in use throughout the Cape War of 1852-3 and has roughly carved upon it the names of most of the Riflemen who were serving in the Regiment at that period. Alfred Horsford, Edward Somerset, Leicester Curzon, Charles Woodford, Hugh Clifford, and Claude Bouchier (both afterwards **V.C.**), A. G. Russell, Julius Glyn, and many other names which have been so closely connected with the history of the Regiment during the last forty years, are there to be found, and Riflemen who have visited Bramshill will recall the peculiar pride with which Sir William was wont to descant upon the services of these and other celebrities who had worn the green jacket and whose names were recorded on the famous table.

Bramshill House was for many years the resort of numerous Riflemen and Sir William was ever ready to show kindness to, and took the deepest interest in, the individual welfare and advancement of everyone, officers, N.C.O.'s or men, belonging to the Regiment. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that all the *employés* about Bramshill were old Riflemen.

But the thing which will for ever connect the name of Sir William Cope with the Corps to which he was so warmly attached, is his "History of the Rifle Brigade"

which after years of extraordinary research and hard work, he published in 1877.

Only those who have had some experience of the difficulties of collecting and collating the history of a regiment can appreciate the obstacles which beset the path of the compiler of such a work and more especially in the case of corps with such wide and varied war services as the Battalions of the Rifle Brigade.

The Regiment will ever be most deeply indebted to Sir William Cope for having thus so efficiently obtained and recorded a great mass of important information respecting its history.

Sir William's long career caused him to be the intimate friend of many riflemen who had served throughout the great war (notably of Sir Harry Smith and Major George Simmons) and hence he was able, from his own personally derived information, to record many matters of interest which he obtained directly from the actors in the stirring scenes of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns.

It may be of interest to note that at the time Sir William joined the service, no less than sixteen officers doing duty with the Rifle Brigade were "Waterloo men," and most of these had also served in the Peninsular.

To me, when engaged in the compilation of my book on the early days of the Rifle Corps, he rendered invaluable aid, and in a correspondence extending over several years, afforded a vast amount of information which rendered it possible to successfully trace and place on record certain important facts connected with the first formation of the Corps which, but for his great knowledge and marvellous memory, would otherwise have inevitably lapsed and been forgotten beyond recall.

LIEUTENANT BOYD WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER, 3rd Battalion who was killed whilst playing Polo for the Regiment at Lucknow on the 12th February, 1892, was the eldest son of the late Captain John H. J. Alexander, C.B., R.N., A.D.C. He was born on the 4th June, 1862, was educated at Rugby, and gazetted to the Rifle Brigade on 15th November, 1884, and joined the 3rd Battalion at Aldershot early in 1885. Going out with it to Gibraltar shortly afterwards, he soon got some good ponies together, the best of them being "Gold-dust," "Arabi," and "Maid of Oran." All of which won races at the Rock.

The two latter he brought to England on the return of the Battalion in 1886, and "Maid of Oran" won several pony races in this country. Her successes led to his taking an interest in pony-racing and he was one of the movers in instituting the Pony and Galloway Club which has done so much towards encouraging the breeding of high-class ponies by legislating for the meetings and compelling all animals to be registered before running at meetings under its rules.

He won a great many races, owning some of the best ponies in training, amongst them "Midnight," "Trumpet," and "May Boy."

Shortly before the 3rd Battalion was ordered to Egypt in 1887, he was sent to do duty at the Dépôt, and in consequence did not re-join head quarters until the Battalion had been a year in India.

Whilst at the Dépôt, he owned several good steeple-chase horses; "St. Cross," with which he won the Grand Military Gold Cup of 1889; "Great Paul," "Oriël" and "Brown George," also good animals of their class. On going to India, he took out seven English ponies and was as successful there as he had been at home, his celebrated pony "Midnight" already

mentioned, being considered by good judges, to be the best on the Indian Turf. Only recently he had sold this pony, a thorough-bred, to the Maharajah of Kooch Behar, taking two of the latter's best polo ponies in part payment.

He was a good cricketer and played regularly for the "Green Jackets," and he was also a keen golf player. Nor was he less successful at Indian sports, for when out after pig at Kapoorthala, he secured no less than five "first spears" in one morning.

He was most popular in the regiment and thoroughly keen about all he put his hand to. In the Infantry Polo Tournament at which he met with his death, the final ties between the R. B. and the Gloucester Regiment were being played off, when his pony fell and the ground being as hard as iron, his skull was fractured. He never recovered consciousness and died a few hours afterwards.

The fatal accident occurred during the last *minute's* play before the call of time and as the score was *one goal all*, we may be certain that "Alec," as he was popularly styled, was doing his very utmost to win the game for the team of which he has been so justly described as "the life and soul," and for the credit of the Regiment to which he was so devoted.

The following extracts are from *The Pioneer*, February 16th:—

12TH FEBRUARY.

I regret to have to close this letter with the mention of an accident of a very serious nature which occurred to-day during the final of the polo tournament between the Rifle Brigade and the 61st Regiment. The play had been most brilliant throughout, and although the Rifle Brigade team had shown a decided superiority all through the game, the 61st succeeded in scoring a goal towards the end of the last round. This made the score one all, and as only three minutes were left to play,

the play, which had throughout been fast, became faster. When it was within one minute of time, Alexander's pony came into collision with one of the 61st ponies, fell head over heels, and left him lying senseless. Medical aid was at hand instantly, and it was at once seen that his injuries were of the gravest possible nature. Animation was entirely suspended, but by artificial respiration was so far restored that he began to breathe. He was after a time removed to the Station Hospital in a dooly, but the gravest fears are entertained as to the issue.

LATER.

I regret to say I have just received the sad intelligence that poor Alexander is dead. He only lived about two hours after the accident. In a case like this it is impossible to express in adequate terms the intense sorrow which is felt by the community at such an untoward ending to the tournament we have all watched with so much interest. The sad event will cast a gloom over the rest of the meeting, which is so nearly at an end.

14TH FEBRUARY.

This morning at 8.15, the funeral of Lieutenant B. W. Alexander, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was killed in the final game of the Infantry Polo Tournament, left the Station Hospital. The firing party, composed of forty men of the 16th Lancers, under command of Lieutenant Beaumont, arrived at the Station Hospital shortly before eight, and a little after the gun carriage, which was to convey the remains of the unfortunate officer to his last resting place, drew up in front of the mortuary. Punctually at 8.15 the coffin, covered with the Union Jack and heaped with wreaths of flowers sent by sympathising friends, was placed on the gun carriage, and with arms reversed the firing party moved off, followed by the bands of the different regiments of the garrison, in the following order:—16th Lancers, 14th, 18th, and 30th Regiments. These were followed by the gun carriage bearing the coffin, immediately after which came the three remaining members of the Rifle Brigade Polo Team as chief mourners, and a number of other personal friends of the deceased officer who were not members of the garrison.

Almost every officer in the station attended the funeral, those alone being absent who were unavoidably prevented from attending ; and the utmost sorrow was expressed by all at the untimely loss of so gallant and popular a man. The funeral cortège proceeded by the Mall, the bands alternately playing Beethoven's and Chopin's Funeral Marches. At the turn to the cemetery the Dead March in "Saul" was played. The coffin, literally covered with flowers, among which were two lovely crosses of white roses and a wreath of purple heartsease, was then borne to the grave by a party of the 16th Lancers. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ford, Chaplain of Christ Church, Civil Lines, in the absence of the Cantonment Chaplain ; and after three volleys had been fired, all was at an end. Universal regret is felt throughout the station at the sad ending to our week. Surely it is time that something should be done to lessen the risks of polo.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all Correspondents, and more especially that the Battalion Committees, will post their contributions for the next number of the Chronicle at such a date as will ensure that they *come to hand* by the 31st December, 1892, without fail. If this be complied with, the Chronicle will be issued at an earlier date in 1893 than heretofore.

The following rules as to correspondence if adhered to, would greatly facilitate the work of editing.

- (1) All communications to be written on *one side only*, leaving a margin for notes, &c.
- (2) All *proper* names of persons, places, &c., to be written in block Roman type thus: "PINDARI." This would save much trouble to all concerned and obviate mistakes.

It is requested that all correspondence may be addressed to the Editor, at 94, Cheriton Road, Folkestone, up to October 1st, and subsequently, to the J.U.S.C., Charles Street, London, W.

Any change in the Editorship will be at once notified to all concerned.
